

desperately in the region of Gomelcourt. South of Gomelcourt the British also began an attack this morning and are pushing forward all along the line.

Reports from all points say that the battle, which seems to have developed into one of the greatest of the war from the standpoint of men and guns engaged and the length of front, is going on victoriously for the British troops.

Field Marshal Haig's men are killing great numbers of Germans and are making steady progress everywhere, in spite of resistance from the enemy who, if he retreats, acknowledges he is beaten, and if he stays and fights it out, is bound to suffer the heaviest casualties. The town of Meaulte, which was captured by the British, was strongly defended by the Germans, but tanks roared up to the town and cleared the way for the infantry which passed through the place and pushed forward to the Bray-Albert road.

Happy Valley, to the north of Bray, was the scene of more hard fighting before it was taken. The place was alive with machine guns and honeycombed with dugouts. It was a hard job for the British, but they finally accomplished it. After being mopped up the Germans launched a counter attack and temporarily succeeded in pushing the British out, but the position was retaken soon afterward.

There has been more desperate fighting today in front of Achiet-Le-Grand, but with the British force rushing through Gomelcourt, the enemy cannot hold out long in this position.

There also has been heavy fighting in the region of Miraumont. Rearguard and Devoe just in front of Miraumont, to which position the British retired yesterday when the Germans attacked with heavy forces, changed hands five times. The British now seem to have secured final possession of this region, as other British troops are sweeping around in the rear.

There was hard fighting and hand-to-hand engagements in the region of the Germans retreating desperately from the British.

Here alone 750 Germans were captured and a large number of the enemy who were killed in the mopping-up process in which bombs were dropped into cellars and dugouts. Troops which passed through the town now are reaching out in the direction of the German stronghold on Tara Hill.

The fresh attacks launched by the British this morning were both to the north and to the south of the battle zone in which the British were fighting yesterday. By this extension of the front a battle now is being fought along a line nearly 30 miles long, stretching from a point near the Coeur River on the north to the region well south of Herveille on the south.

Earlier report of fighting in 25-mile British attack.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 23.—A battle is being fought on the line between Lihons, south of the Somme, to the Coeur River, south of Arras, a front of more than 25 miles, according to the official statement issued at the War Office today.

The British troops are making progress at a number of points, the statement says, and adds that two enemy attacks east of Beaucourt were repulsed during the night.

On the Lys front, the statement says, the British line was slightly advanced east of Le Touret, northwest of Neuf Berquin and east of Outterlating.

The text of the statement reads: "Fighting is taking place along virtually the whole front between Lihons, south of the Somme, and the Coeur River. Our troops are retreating making progress at a number of points."

"During the night the enemy twice attacked our positions in the neighborhood of Balloecourt from east of Beaucourt. He was repulsed."

"On the Lys front our line has been advanced slightly east of Le Touret northwest of Neuf Berquin and east of Outterlating."

"A hostile attack northwest of Balloecourt broke down before our positions."

FRENCH ADVANCE LINES BETWEEN OISE AND AISNE

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Aug. 23.—Between the Oise and the Aisne, French troops advanced their lines during the night to Guyn and Point St. Mar, just south of the Ailette River. They hold the southern banks of the Oise and

Allied Winter Campaign —Men Eager to Finish War— Forecast by Malleterre

BY GEN. J. M. G. MALLETERRE, Military Critic of Le Temps and of La France Militaire. Copyright, 1918, by The Associated Press.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 23.—The German high command for the time being remains on the defensive only and reacts merely by local counter attacks. It seems logical to conclude that the enemy is preparing a new position north of the Somme and the Aisne, and at present is simply trying to delay the advance of the allied troops, so as to evacuate territory slowly enough to save war materials and supplies.

The formation of Gen. von Boehn's army in the Oise region between the army groups of the two Crown Princes seems symptomatic. Von Boehn is perhaps the best of the fighting until Ludendorff shall have regrouped his dislocated and decimated divisions and shall have drawn up new plans. It is reported that the Crown Prince of Bavaria is at Munich, "resting." As for the German Crown Prince, the people in Berlin count themselves with cautioning him.

The reorganization of "Little Switzerland" between Compiègne and Noyon, is a sign that the allied high command is still master of its movements. The lull on the banks of the Vesle is perhaps but temporary. Nowhere are we losing contact with the German troops. They cannot retreat or escape without being immediately hindered.

That situation, what must be hampering Ludendorff's plans. He has intentions to start a new offensive before autumn, either on account of a halt by the allies or for moral comfort of the German people, he must first retire as did Hindenburg in March. All his old projects are jeopardized.

Foch Everywhere Supreme. The ascendancy of his adversary, Marshal Foch, is maintained, and there is every promise of its continuance, for the allied strength will probably be increased monthly by the arrival of 300,000 Americans and an enormous quantity of war material.

It may also be supposed that this year there will be no let-up in operations for the winter. Ludendorff should not count upon winter quarters to rest and reform his exhausted troops. Marshal Foch and his great Lieutenants, Petain, Haig and Per-

the Ailette from Sempringy to the railroad west of Coucy-le-Chateau, according to the official statement issued by the War Office today. The text of the statement reads:

"During the night there was a violent bombardment between the region of Beuvraignes (south of Roye) and the Oise, notably at Piemont, Passel and Chilly-le-Chateau."

"East of Selens, French troops carried their lines as far as the outskirts of Guyn and Point St. Mar."

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

Between the Oise and the Aisne, during the advance of Wednesday and Thursday, Gen. Mangin's army took 5000 prisoners, according to advances reaching Paris.

Mangin's Cavalry Advances at a Gallop. The text of the statement reads: "FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Thursday, Aug. 22.—Gen. Mangin's army has advanced with great rapidity. The Germans have been repulsed in their retreat. Confusion reigns among their units. The French line is uncertain owing to the swift movements in this open warfare."

The cavalry is advancing in an open field continually at a gallop, exploring woods and farms. Tanks are following everywhere, reducing machine gun nests. Batteries of artillery are coming all trot and taking up new positions."

British Drive Down 21 Machines; Lose Eight of Their Own. By the Associated Press. PARIS, Aug. 23.—The official announcement of aerial operations issued last night says:

"In air fighting 21 hostile machines were destroyed and eight others were driven down out of control. One German balloon was shot down in flames. Eight of our machines are missing."

To find a buyer for that automobile or motor cycle, use the POST-DISPATCH want columns.

Post-Dispatch Alone Nearly Equals All 4 in Volume of Home Merchants' Advertising

Yesterday, Thursday, furnished another illustration of Home-Merchants' confidence in the "Readers-Responsiveness-Results" of "St. Louis' ONE Big Newspaper." Here is the way they placed their copy:

POST-DISPATCH All 4 of the "others" **combined**

Alone 75 Cols. **combined** 80 Cols.

Think of it! The POST-DISPATCH alone carried practically as much St. Louis advertising Thursday as the Globe-Democrat, Republic, Star and Times, all 4 added together.

Surely, St. Louis may justly be called a "one-newspaper town," and the POST-DISPATCH is the "ONE BIG Newspaper."

ALLIES ARE FORCED TO WITHDRAW ON THE USSURI FRONT

Outnumbered by Bolsheviks, They Retire After Heavy Fighting on Manchurian Border, London Hears.

U. S. FLAG TAKEN DOWN AT PETROGRAD

Our Consul Acts Following Announcement That State of War Exists Between America and Russia.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 23.—Allied troops on the Ussuri River front, north of Vladivostok, outnumbered and beaten the Bolsheviks after heavy fighting, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Harbin, dated Wednesday.

British and French troops were engaged in the battle, but the brunt of the fighting fell on the Cossack and Czech-Slovak troops. Japanese units aided in the retreat.

Bolshevik monitors operating on Lake Hanka, and harassing the allied left and have detained additional Czech forces. Commands are being given the Bolsheviks in German.

The Ussuri River forms the eastern boundary of Manchuria.

Red Guard Chief of Murransk Prisoner of Allies. By the Associated Press. AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—Gen. Petapoff, Commander in Chief of the Red Guard army in the Murransk region, is a prisoner in the hands of the allies, says a Petrograd dispatch to the West Zeitung of Bremen.

He was caught by peasants while attempting to flee southward and handed over to the Red Guards after the capture of Simbirsk on the Volga, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Hamburg Nachrichten, publicly handed in the market place 300 Czech-Slovak prisoners.

Bolshevik Declare State of War Between U. S. and Russia. By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 23.—Vice Consul Robert W. Imbrie, at a delayed dispatch, that members of the Bolshevik Government in Petrograd, Russia, had declared a state of war existed between Russia and the United States.

The text of his dispatch, which was dated Aug. 2, that he had lowered the United States flag over the Consulate, and following the recent action of Consul-General Poole at Vladivostok, the Consul indicated he would remain at his post until he had received instructions from the State Department.

Persecution of the few Americans in Petrograd for the 10 days prior to the dispatch of Consul Imbrie's cablegram made State Department officials apprehensive as to their safety in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

The reference in Consul Imbrie's dispatch to a declaration of war against the United States by the Bolshevik authorities, however, is regarded most seriously by officials. It is suggested that the speech of Minister of War Trotsky at Moscow, late in July, in which he declared that a state of war existed between Russia and Great Britain and France and their allies, and which Foreign Minister Tschicherin modified in response to an inquiry by Consul-General Poole to a state of defense against the allies, was the real basis for the latest development in Petrograd. It was thought that upon receipt of the report of Trotsky's speech the Petrograd Bolshevik authorities interpreted it as they saw fit and issued their declaration of war against the United States.

Whether the Americans in Petrograd will be able to escape is doubtful. It is said, despite the recent agreement with the Finnish Government, whereby Americans leaving Russia might have safe passage through Finland. Officials here point out that the Finns would be unable to protect Americans against German officials and soldiers who are now in control in Finland.

The announcement by Secretary Baker of the arrival of the Thirty-first Regiment, Regulars, United States Infantry, at Vladivostok brings the military reinforcement of the United States at that port to two full regiments, the arrival of the Twenty-seventh Infantry having been announced several days ago. Secretary Baker said that General William S. Graves, who is to command the American contingent, had not arrived at Vladivostok.

Refused to See Jennings. The attempt of the committee to submit demands today was mentioned to Ruffin. He flatly refused to see Mr. Jennings this morning because he does not represent our employees. Jennings is trying to exaggerate this situation in order to get the attention of important officials. His object is to stir up public opinion here and get the newspapers to print his predictions of the calamity which he asserts will occur in the event of a strike.

"It is very unlikely that any inconvenience will be incurred by the public should Jennings' followers carry out their intention to strike for the reason that they represent a minority among our employees. In any event the company will endeavor to keep industries moving and electric power uninterrupted."

Jennings, replying, said members of the union had voted of their own accord to make him their representative and that thus he did represent employees of the Union Electric Co.

EDITOR NAMED BARUCH'S AID Herbert Bayard Swope of New York to Join War Industries Board.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, has announced the appointment of Herbert Bayard Swope, city editor of the World, as associate member of the board. He will act as assistant to the chairman.

Swope joined the staff of the World nine years ago. At the beginning of the war he went to Germany and reported for the World and Post-Dispatch the conditions there. He made a second visit to Germany in 1916. His dispatches on that visit were widely read. In the last year Swope has spent much time in Washington and has written for the World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch many articles on the war situation.

GERMANS REPORT DEFEAT OF 1200 INGRESS RUSSIA. By the Associated Press. MOSCOW, Aug. 23.—German forces were victorious over a force of 1200 Russian soldiers, well equipped with artillery and machine guns, according to a dispatch to the Voennoye Zvezdo of Berlin. In a second encounter, which occurred at Poltava, 64 miles northeast of Kremenetsch, the revolutionaries lost 800 men killed and the

U. S. PAYMENTS TO ALLIES NOW ARE \$6,089,064,750

European Governments Have Credits of \$6,082,040,000 — Bolsheviks Never Have Drawn on Russian Account.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Payments to the allies since the United States entered the war today passed another billion-dollar mark and stops at \$6,089,064,750. This represents the aggregate of checks actually drawn on the treasury and paid, as distinguished from credits established, or agreement by the United States Government to make loans, which now amount to \$6,692,040,000.

All credit accounts are open and are being drawn on periodically by Governments to which they are extended, excepting the Russian, which has an unexpended balance of \$137,000,000. Technically this is still available, but the Bolshevik Government has never prevented any demands for payment.

Credits now established for the allies are as follows: Great Britain, \$3,345,000,000; France, \$2,085,000,000; Italy, \$760,000,000; Russia, \$137,000,000; Belgium, \$154,250,000; Greece, \$15,700,000; Cuba, \$15,000,000; Serbia, \$12,000,000.

BORDEN SAYS U. S. TROOPS MADE RECENT ALLY SUCCESS POSSIBLE Canadian Premier in New York After Ten Weeks' Stay in England and France.

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, arrived here today after a ten week stay in England and France, firm "in the conviction that never was the spirit of the allied nations more steadfast or more resolute than at present."

Sir Robert said: "It is beyond question that the victories of the last four weeks would not have been possible except for the American divisions which have taken their place in the battle line."

"I have seen many thousands of American troops. It is impossible to over-estimate the increased confidence with which the arrival of those mighty armies has inspired the allied forces."

"All Europe is impressed by their splendid physique, their resourcefulness and adaptability, the remarkable rapidity and thoroughness with which they have acquired necessary training, and finally, the magnificent fighting qualities they have displayed in every battle in which they have been tested."

LODGE OUTLINES PEACE TERMS THAT MUST BE FORCED ON GERMANY Continued From Page One.

way to the East, and hold the Dardanelles open for the benefit of mankind."

"To Bar Turks from Europe. "I want not the regulated into concessions to Turkey in the hope of separating her from Germany. It would be a miserable outcome to have Turkey retained in Europe, to be a source of trouble to the world."

"Palestine must never return to Turkish rule and the persecuted Christians of Asia-Minor—the Syrians, the Armenians—must be made safe."

"It is idle to talk about our not annihilating the German people. Nobody, of course, has any such idea. Our aim is to prevent them from ever again being a menace to the world."

"The results which we must have and which I have ventured to outline can never be obtained by a negotiated peace. Lord Lansdowne—and he is not alone—appears to think that this war can be ended by a peace formulated by eminent representatives of the nations in the old world. He does not seem to have gone beyond the methods of 1915 and is utterly different from any war that has ever been fought."

"The peace which concludes it is utterly different from any peace which the world has ever known. It cannot be a peace of bargain, of give and take, and of arrangement. It is a peace in a position where she can never again attempt to conquer and ruin the world. We shall do it but we must be deaf alike to the whisper of the pacifist and to the wheedling or treacherous appeal of helpers of Germany."

Reference to Landsdowne. "The results which we must have and which I have ventured to outline can never be obtained by a negotiated peace. Lord Lansdowne—and he is not alone—appears to think that this war can be ended by a peace formulated by eminent representatives of the nations in the old world. He does not seem to have gone beyond the methods of 1915 and is utterly different from any war that has ever been fought."

"The peace which concludes it is utterly different from any peace which the world has ever known. It cannot be a peace of bargain, of give and take, and of arrangement. It is a peace in a position where she can never again attempt to conquer and ruin the world. We shall do it but we must be deaf alike to the whisper of the pacifist and to the wheedling or treacherous appeal of helpers of Germany."

Reference to Landsdowne. "The results which we must have and which I have ventured to outline can never be obtained by a negotiated peace. Lord Lansdowne—and he is not alone—appears to think that this war can be ended by a peace formulated by eminent representatives of the nations in the old world. He does not seem to have gone beyond the methods of 1915 and is utterly different from any war that has ever been fought."

"The peace which concludes it is utterly different from any peace which the world has ever known. It cannot be a peace of bargain, of give and take, and of arrangement. It is a peace in a position where she can never again attempt to conquer and ruin the world. We shall do it but we must be deaf alike to the whisper of the pacifist and to the wheedling or treacherous appeal of helpers of Germany."

Reference to Landsdowne. "The results which we must have and which I have ventured to outline can never be obtained by a negotiated peace. Lord Lansdowne—and he is not alone—appears to think that this war can be ended by a peace formulated by eminent representatives of the nations in the old world. He does not seem to have gone beyond the methods of 1915 and is utterly different from any war that has ever been fought."

"The peace which concludes it is utterly different from any peace which the world has ever known. It cannot be a peace of bargain, of give and take, and of arrangement. It is a peace in a position where she can never again attempt to conquer and ruin the world. We shall do it but we must be deaf alike to the whisper of the pacifist and to the wheedling or treacherous appeal of helpers of Germany."

Reference to Landsdowne. "The results which we must have and which I have ventured to outline can never be obtained by a negotiated peace. Lord Lansdowne—and he is not alone—appears to think that this war can be ended by a peace formulated by eminent representatives of the nations in the old world. He does not seem to have gone beyond the methods of 1915 and is utterly different from any war that has ever been fought."

"The peace which concludes it is utterly different from any peace which the world has ever known. It cannot be a peace of bargain, of give and take, and of arrangement. It is a peace in a position where she can never again attempt to conquer and ruin the world. We shall do it but we must be deaf alike to the whisper of the pacifist and to the wheedling or treacherous appeal of helpers of Germany."

Reference to Landsdowne. "The results which we must have and which I have ventured to outline can never be obtained by a negotiated peace. Lord Lansdowne—and he is not alone—appears to think that this war can be ended by a peace formulated by eminent representatives of the nations in the old world. He does not seem to have gone beyond the methods of 1915 and is utterly different from any war that has ever been fought."

"The peace which concludes it is utterly different from any peace which the world has ever known. It cannot be a peace of bargain, of give and take, and of arrangement. It is a peace in a position where she can never again attempt to conquer and ruin the world. We shall do it but we must be deaf alike to the whisper of the pacifist and to the wheedling or treacherous appeal of helpers of Germany."

Reference to Landsdowne. "The results which we must have and which I have ventured to outline can never be obtained by a negotiated peace. Lord Lansdowne—and he is not alone—appears to think that this war can be ended by a peace formulated by eminent representatives of the nations in the old world. He does not seem to have gone beyond the methods of 1915 and is utterly different from any war that has ever been fought."

"The peace which concludes it is utterly different from any peace which the world has ever known. It cannot be a peace of bargain, of give and take, and of arrangement. It is a peace in a position where she can never again attempt to conquer and ruin the world. We shall do it but we must be deaf alike to the whisper of the pacifist and to the wheedling or treacherous appeal of helpers of Germany."

Reference to Landsdowne. "The results which we must have and which I have ventured to outline can never be obtained by a negotiated peace. Lord Lansdowne—and he is not alone—appears to think that this war can be ended by a peace formulated by eminent representatives of the nations in the old world. He does not seem to have gone beyond the methods of 1915 and is utterly different from any war that has ever been fought."

"The peace which concludes it is utterly different from any peace which the world has ever known. It cannot be a peace of bargain, of give and take, and of arrangement. It is a peace in a position where she can never again attempt to conquer and ruin the world. We shall do it but we must be deaf alike to the whisper of the pacifist and to the wheedling or treacherous appeal of helpers of Germany."

Reference to Landsdowne. "The results which we must have and which I have ventured to outline can never be obtained by a negotiated peace. Lord Lansdowne—and he is not alone—appears to think that this war can be ended by a peace formulated by eminent representatives of the nations in the old world. He does not seem to have gone beyond the methods of 1915 and is utterly different from any war that has ever been fought."

AMERICANS ROUT FOE, TAKE STRATEGIC POST

Occupy Position on Vesle and Capture Prisoners When Germans Try to Regain It.

By the Associated Press. IN FRANCE, Thursday, Aug. 22.—The Americans made a local attack west of Fismes, on the Vesle River between Solsois and Rheims, Wednesday night. The attack rendered the Vesle holdings more secure and also resulted in the clearing out of a position from which the German snipers had been causing the Americans considerable annoyance. The attack was preceded by a barrage.

The Germans made a counter attack at daylight this morning, in an endeavor to offset the American success. The Americans, however, killed a number of the Germans, made 14 prisoners and forced the remainder to flee in disorder.

In the attack by the Americans a substantial stone building formerly used as a tannery was occupied, most of the German garrison was killed and the tannery commands the Vesle bridges and other important points.

The Germans started their attack with a barrage, then the infantry endeavored to wrest the tannery from the Americans. Close fighting ensued, the Americans taking three prisoners at one place and 11 at another.

The Germans during the day used machineguns and machine guns at intervals, but made no concentrated attack and the Americans are holding the tannery and other positions which help to make their Vesle positions more secure.

Patrol encounters between the Americans and Germans have been frequent in the Vosges Mountains. The town of Frapelles, captured several days ago by the Americans, is still under high explosive shell and as projectile attacks but these are gradually lessening, as the hopelessness of retaking the town becomes apparent.

American Aviators Successfully Bomb Three Railroad Yards. By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Gen. Pershing's communication today says many direct hits were observed when American aviators successfully bombed the railroad yards at Longuyon, Audun-le-Roman and Conflans, Aug. 21-22.

The communiqué follows: "Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Aug. 22. "Section A—North of the Vesle a successful raiding party brought in 11 prisoners. Hostile raids in Lorraine and Alsace were repulsed."

"North of Toul one of our aviators shot down a hostile machine. On Aug. 21 and 22 our aviators successfully bombed the railroad yards at Longuyon, Audun-le-Roman and Conflans. Three and one-half tons of bombs were dropped and many direct hits were observed. All our machines returned."

U. S. Naval Aviators Bomb U-Boat Docks at Ostend at Night. By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—American naval aviators have conducted a successful bombing expedition at night into enemy territory and dropped a large quantity of explosives on the submarine docks at Ostend, Belgium.

The report of the raid was transmitted by Vice Admiral Sims. Czech-Slovak troops in France have participated in a successful attack against German positions in the Vosges, according to a dispatch received at the headquarters here of the Czech-Slovak National Council.

SENATORS DISAGREE UPON LIMITS IN MAN-POWER BILL House Begins Consideration of Amendments With Intention of Passing Measure Before Adjournment.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—With interest centering upon the military committee's amendment providing specifically that youths of 18 and 19 shall be the last called to the colors, the House today began consideration of amendments to the administration man-power bill with the intention of passing the measure before adjournment.

Representative Luna of New York offered a substitute for the amendment which would direct that the calling of younger registrants be deferred "so far as practicable."

The House today began consideration of amendments to the administration man-power bill with the intention of passing the measure before adjournment.

Representative Luna of New York offered a substitute for the amendment which would direct that the calling of younger registrants be deferred "so far as practicable."

The House today began consideration of amendments to the administration man-power bill with the intention of passing the measure before adjournment.

Representative Luna of New York offered a substitute for the amendment which would direct that the calling of younger registrants be deferred "so far as practicable."

The House today began consideration of amendments to the administration man-power bill with the intention of passing the measure before adjournment.

Representative Luna of New York offered a substitute for the amendment which would direct that the calling of younger registrants be deferred "so far as practicable."

The House today began consideration of amendments to the administration man-power bill with the intention of passing the measure before adjournment.

Representative Luna of New York offered a substitute for the amendment which would direct that the calling of younger registrants be deferred "so far as practicable."

The House today began consideration of amendments to the administration man-power bill with the intention of passing the measure before adjournment.

Representative Luna of New York offered a substitute for the amendment which would direct that the calling of younger registrants be deferred "so far as practicable."

The House today began consideration of amendments to the administration man-power bill with the intention of passing the measure before adjournment.

Representative Luna of New York offered a substitute for the amendment which would direct that the calling of younger registrants be deferred "so far as practicable."

NEW MAJOR-GENERAL IS WELL KNOWN HERE

Promotion for Officer Who Was Military Instructor at St. Louis U.—Married St. Louis Woman.

Brigadier-General William Hartshorne Johnston, who was nominated as a Major-General by President Wilson yesterday, was stationed at St. Louis University from 1895 to 1898 as Professor of Military Tactics.

He married Miss Lucille Wilkinson of St. Louis, descendant of the Papin family who died about 1840 ago. Johnston, then a First Lieutenant, attended the St. Louis Law School at Washington University while giving instruction at St. Louis University, the latter school having no law course at the time. He received his LL.B. in 1897.

In 1904, during the World's Fair, the detachment of Philippine Scouts sent to Manila to guard the exposition grounds, Johnston was assigned to the detachment. He was promoted to Major-General in 1917.

His father, the late William Johnston, was an army paymaster at New York. Because it was held that an army officer had no right to reside in a private home, Johnston was denied the son, but in 1883 he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant by the Secretary of War, having made the best record among 84 competitors in 1887 he was promoted to Major-General in 1917.

He was promoted to Major-General in 1917, having made the best record among 84 competitors in 1887 he was promoted to Major-General in 1917.

He was promoted to Major-General in 1917, having made the best record among 84 competitors in 1887 he was promoted to Major-General in 1917.

He was promoted to Major-General in 1917, having made the best record among 84 competitors in 1887 he was promoted to Major-General in 1917.

He was promoted to Major-General in 1917, having made the best record among 84 competitors in 1887 he was promoted to Major-General in 1917.

He was promoted to Major-General in 1917, having made the best record among 84 competitors in 1887 he was promoted to Major-General in 1917.

He was promoted to Major-General in 1917, having made the best record among 84 competitors in 1887 he was promoted to Major-General in 1917.

He was promoted to Major-General in 1917, having made the best record among 84 competitors in 1887 he was promoted to Major-General in 1917.

JOHNSTON WILL SHOW CITY WAR AIR STUNTS

Officer Who Was
Stationed Here

St. Louis Woman

General William Hart-

who was nominat-

ed by President

Wilson for the

post of Military

Tactician. The

late General was

stationed at St. Louis

in 1897. He re-

turned to the

World's Fair,

at Philadelphia

in his charge. His

Genevieve Johnston,

Anglo-American

Commissioner.

He is 54 years old.

Colonel William

Johnston was

an army paymaster

because it was

his son, but in

1897 he was

appointed a Second

Lieutenant in the

War Department.

He was in the

Spanish-American

war, coming to St.

Louis from there.

He was a Captain

in 1898, and a

Major in 1901.

He was Governor

of Indiana in

1902. He was

then the world

war, as a Colonel

in the regular

army. When

he entered the

war, he was

a Brigadier-General

of the war. His

major-general, which

was conferred

on him by the

Senate. He

is 40 years old.

He is at present

in the 138th

Infantry, 90th

Division, 3rd

Army, which

he trained at

Fort Leavenworth.

He wears a

gold band, having

been with the

officers of the

138th Infantry

in the

Spanish-American

war, and in

the world

war, and in

the world

war, and in

the world

war, and in

the world

war, and in

the world

war, and in

the world

war, and in

the world

war, and in

the world

war, and in

the world

war, and in

the world

war, and in

the world

Caruso's American Bride



Photo from Underwood & Underwood, New York.

MRS. ENRICO CARUSO.

Formerly Miss Dorothy Park Benjamin.

Enrico Caruso, the famous Italian tenor, was married in secret Tuesday

at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and 29th street, New York

City.

The bride is Miss Dorothy Park Benjamin, 25, daughter of Park Ben-

jamin, a well-known patent attorney and naval expert. Caruso is 20 years

her senior.

Not even the closest friends of the tenor knew that he expected to wed.

The first intimation of the event came when the couple obtained their mar-

riage license at the Municipal building. Bruno Zirate, the tenor's manager,

acted as best man, while Mrs. John S. Keith, wife of a Wall Street lawyer,

was the matron of honor.

Will Return to Scott Field.

Some time Saturday afternoon the

flyers will return, by the air route,

from Forest Park to Scott Field.

Their landing and departure will be

the only exhibition they will give in

the park Saturday.

Some time Saturday afternoon, at a time not

yet determined, but probably

at 10 o'clock or later, the same flyers

will land in the park on a flight from

Scott Field, and will give the air-

plane performance of six machines of the

type J N, 6H, will fly over the park

in battle formation, controlled by

wireless from the ground. Small

planes will perform acrobatic flights,

illustrating the tactics of fighting air-

planes in immediate contact with the

enemy.

The flying fleet will leave in its

airplanes probably Monday morning.

For Kansas City, its next scheduled

stop. The tour began from Dayton,

O., Aug. 14, and the starting flight

was marred by an accident in which

one of the British flyers, Capt.

Michael and St. George. He re-

mained in France until December

1915, when he returned to

England, detailed to the training

staff with Major-General Sal-

mond, who is at present com-

manding the R. A. F. in France.

His father is in charge of a Re-

giment Depot, at the front, and

has three sisters doing war

work in France. Gen. Lee's

brother, who is in the Sixth

Deagon Guards, was killed in

France last March.

Capt. G. D. Hunter was born in

St. Mary's, Ontario, in 1886.

He joined the Canadian forces

in September, 1915, and was

transferred to the Royal Flying

Corps in January, 1917. On May

6, 1917, while flying behind the

German lines near Arras, he was

shot down by Baron von Rich-

COUPLE SLAM IN AUTO AFTER SEASHORE PARTY

Bodies of Man and Girl Thrown
From Machine in Front of
Doctor's House.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 23.—The

mysterious murder in an automobile

here early yesterday of Arthur L.

Kuper, cigar factory foreman, and

Miss Edith Janny, 19 years old, a

pretty hotel cashier, both of Perth

Amboy, is engaging the attention of

the police. Kuper and Miss Janny

were shot and killed and their bodies

thrown from the machine in front of

the residence of Dr. Frank Moore.

Kuper was shot near the heart. Miss

Janny was shot in the back of the

head.

The couple formed part of a sup-

per party up to midnight at Seidler's

Beach, near Perth Amboy, with Isaac

Saxe, clothing, and Miss Genevieve

Henrickson, an employee of Saxe's.

Later Kuper and Miss Janny were in

a machine, driving Saxe and Miss Hen-

rickson home and proceeding to this

city.

The police believe that either a

jealous suitor of Miss Janny or auto-

mobile thieves committed the crime.

The machine was last night on the

road near Elizabeth with a

crushed radiator. Miss Janny's hat

was found in the machine, and a

power puff and small hand mirror

which belonged neither to Miss Janny

nor to Miss Henrickson.

Dr. Moore said he had heard two

shots fired and that a man cried:

"We're got to get this body out of

here now."

Kuper's body was found by the

police as they approached Dr.

Moore's house. A short time later

they discovered the girl's body. Ku-

per's cap lay beside her. There was

a bullet hole in it and it bore powder

burns. She evidently was wearing it

when killed.

In Linden a policeman stepped

into the street to stop a speeding

automobile. The driver, who was

alone in the car, increased his speed

and turned the machine toward the

policeman, who jumped. The ma-

chine was owned by Kuper. The

police found the story of the party's

movements up to midnight told by

Saxe to be correct.

MAN IN TODAY'S CASUALTIES

John F. Feldhus' Mother Gets Letter

On His Birthday Saying He Is

Well.

John F. Feldhus of 1815 Madison

street, a member of the Marine

Corps, is the only St. Louisian whose

name appears in today's official cas-

ual. He is 24 years old, and was his

twenty-fourth birthday, which was

celebrated yesterday. He is a

marine headquarters came to his

mother, Mrs. Minnie Loesch, living

at the Madison street house, which

said that Feldhus' wound was se-

rious. He is in the hospital at

the head of "Wounded, degree un-

determined." The wound was suf-

fered in action July 18.

Feldhus was gassed in June and

was in a hospital for several days.

He was a machinist in the employ

of the Wagner Electric Co. before

he enlisted in the marines in May,

1917. He has been in France since

last September.

Ray Armstrong, 24 years old, a

member of the Eighty-first Com-

pany, Sixth Regiment, Marines, was

slightly wounded in action July 19.

According to reports, he is in the

hospital at the head of "Wounded,

degree un-

130,000 AT CAMP FUNSTON SINCE ITS ERECTION YEAR AGO

Newly Formed Tenth Division Will

Be Reviewed by Gen. Wood

Tomorrow.

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan., Aug. 23.—

The newly-formed Tenth Division

will pass in review before its com-

mander, Major-General Leonard

Wood, on the reservation here at 10

o'clock tomorrow morning.

One year ago, on Aug. 24, Gen. Wood

came to Camp Funston as command-

ing officer of the Eighty-ninth Division.

The year tens of thousands of men

have come here from seven Middle

Western States and have passed on,

after their training, to their places

in France. There have been 130,000

of them. Not all of them have fin-

ished the year of preparation, and

it is this remainder, forged in a

few weeks into an efficient divisional

organization, that will pass before its

commander tomorrow.

Gen. Wood did not staff will in-

spect the division in the plains of

the reservation north of Morris Hill.

Accompanying him will be several

of the Governors of the seven states

in the Funston jurisdiction.

HURLEY SAYS U. S. SEEKS NO

TRADE WAR AT ALLIES' EXPENSE

Replies to German Propaganda

America Will Use Enormous Fleet

for Commercial Conquest.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Ger-

man propaganda stories that the

HUMOROUS AND STIRRING INCIDENTS DEVELOP FROM U. S. FIGHTING IN FRANCE

"Stars and Stripes" Prints Stories of Actions Around Chateau-Thierry That Show How Courage and Wit Mingle.

The Stars and Stripes, the official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, in its issue of July 26, just received in St. Louis, prints the following incidents concerning the fighting around Chateau-Thierry:

If the open fighting that some of the troops are undergoing keeps up we will have to invent some new slang. They still speak of going over the top, but it isn't satisfactory because, as a matter of fact, there sometimes isn't any top, for the reason that there isn't any trench—or not much of a trench, anyhow. "Going out after 'em" has been used. Anybody got any other suggestions?

In its first drive an American

platoon, after advancing several kilometers, came into possession of a building which had been a German regimental headquarters. Personal effects scattered about, a half-cooked meal, maps and documents on tables and in racks told of the precipitate departure of commander and his staff.

In the room which had been the office of the commandant was a dead dog. Attached to his collar was a metal tube. In the tube was a message calling for assistance from a German machine-gun nest, which, at the time of reading, had long since fallen into American hands.

The dog, trained as a message bearer, had been dispatched with the call for help, had been struck by a shell fragment, as was evidenced by a wound in his side, and had struggled on to the headquarters, only to find it abandoned. He will be remembered and respected by the American platoon as one servant of the Kaiser who nobly did his duty and died.

A private of the buck species was

watching a plane duel in the skies. "Quite a sight," said a soldier beside him, and his head nearly dropped off when he saw that it belonged to the general commanding the division.

There is a story in that same division, about the same General, which describes how he was seen one day recently walking along and chatting with a top sergeant. This shows that a use has at last been found for top sergeants.

That division did its share and paid its price for the doing, when it helped to drive the Hun back across the Marne. That night someone softly opened the General's door, and then as softly closed it. And the word went around that he sat with his face buried in his hands, and his frame quivering with sob.

A long line of German prisoners, four abreast, in which were some Germans who admitted riding forward not many weeks ago in trains bearing the placard, "Nach Paris," marched southward along a dusty French road in charge of a detachment of American soldiers from the unit which had captured them. The population of each succeeding village turned out to see the procession, watching it for the most part in silence, but always with a smile for the American guards.

There was one diminutive French soldier who stood exuberantly at a corner where the line turned. "Tout droit a Paris," he explained, "tout droit"—which is the French road direction for straight ahead.

But the Germans couldn't see the joke.

Burly, dirty, whiskered, all in, but enthusiastic, a Sergeant recounted the exploits of his platoon to his Colonel.

His was a tale of the boche infantry met and beaten, of the machine gun nests cleaned up at the point of the bayonet, of Germans killed and Germans captured.

"Makes a fellow feel pretty good, doesn't it?" observed the Colonel.

"Yes, and it makes a fellow feel pretty glad that he's on this side, too, sir," said the Sergeant.

An M. P. was standing in the doorway of the hotel de ville. It had been a quiet day, as days go a little way behind the lines. And just then the quietness came to an abrupt end, for a shell landed outside the hotel de ville, and the force of it knocked the M. P. down.

The M. P. got up and sniffed. He smelled gas.

The gas alarm was the bell in the village church. The M. P. ran to the church. While he was running another shell landed close enough to send him sprawling again.

Once more he got up, and this time made the church without any further Charlie Chaplin incidents. And he began to ring the bell like all getout. He hadn't been ringing it long before a shell hit the belfry put the bell out of business, and blew the M. P. all the way back to the altar.

He got up, ran out of the church, stumbled on a man who had been stunned and took him into a dug-out.

"It was all in the day's work. And to prove how very workaday it all was, the M. P.'s name happens to have been Smith—Private Smith.

All kinds of things happen to helmets, and almost as many kinds of things happen to canteens. A cavalryman who was relaying messages had a piece of shrapnel relayed to him that flattened his canteen like a pancake. He was wearing the canteen on his hip at the time, so he didn't mind the water's running down all over his pants.

"And then I ran into some gas," he said. "We got through it all right, both of us. Of course, it didn't bother the horse, because he's got more room for it in his lungs."

Easy come, easy go.

One of the German regiments opposite the Americans, the members of which are, by this time, probably listed as "missing, believed prisoner," had just been paid when the curtain went down on their activity in la guerre.



"Me—and my Admiral—smoke Helmar."

Manufactured by the Helmar Cigarette Co. and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World



along a road toward the front when M. P. stopped him. Most people do get stopped.

The Colonel tried to explain, but the M. P. simply couldn't see him, and the Colonel was at the end of his wit and his language. As a last resort he sent for his orderly, who happened to be a little Irishman of the combative variety common to the A. E. F.

The little Irishman came flying over the road, via motor, and cleared his superior in short order. But if it hadn't been for the little Irishman there is no telling where the French Colonel would be now.

All of which goes to prove that no officer is a hero to his dog-robber.

A cavalry man who was doing Paul Revere work on a head-quarters and the line tied his horse to a tree and proceeded on foot to his destination where things were rather hot.

While he was gone things began to over the road, via motor, and cleared his superior in short order. But if it hadn't been for the little Irishman there is no telling where the French Colonel would be now.

Be he a private or a General, "writing home" usually occupies the first leisure minutes of a soldier just out of action.

Parked near the headquarters of a unit back from the line was an impressive limousine, and in it sat a Major-General pounding the keys of a small portable typewriter held on his lap. He had sought the privacy of his automobile to write home.

The Q. M. Corps has fallen down on the job. It is rather tough to have to admit this, but it is proved by the fact that the mahogany Louis Quatorze writing desks ordered for individual soldiers with brass studded legs—the desks, of course—have never shown up.

So everybody uses the next best thing—a 20-gallon gasoline can, preferably empty. It sometimes rolls off your knees when you are trying to write on it, but otherwise it's O. K.

When he reached the gas hospital he was in a state of extraordinarily good humor.

"What are you so happy about?" they asked him.

"That's easy," he replied between smiles. "I'm going to get some clean underwear."

How much stuff does a Yank take into the line? It all depends on the Yank.

In one squad you will see a man carrying full pack, including extra shoes and overcoat, and wearing a whole string of corned Willie cans much as a Fiji Islander wears a loin cloth. Another man in the same

squad will go up minus his blouse, and carrying only a blanket, gas mask and helmet.

Nothing makes an American soldier prouder of his organization than being in action with it. Any man up front will tell you that his platoon is the best in the company, that his company is the best in the regiment, and his regiment is the best in the army—that the artillery of his division is infallible and the officers are unbeatable. The Colonel always comes in for praise.

"Our Colonel," said one doughboy, "may be stout and not much for height, but you ought to soldier under him. He's a regular fellow. Why he's the kind of a guy that if he was in the ranks would make a good private!"

Which is about the highest tribute a private can pay his Colonel.

A French officer stood on a hill-top south of the Marne and strained

RELIEVE HAY FEVER WITH INHALATUM

The Private Prescription of a Famous Physician

Why travel all over the country trying to dodge hay fever? Save money! Use Dr. Depeyre's Inhalatum and stay at home. It has brought welcome relief to thousands of sufferers. It will help you.

Nine people out of ten who have tried Inhalatum have been greatly benefited. They find it a pleasant, effective remedy for hay fever, rose colds, coryza and summer catarrh.

The treatment is simple. You merely inhale the soothing Inhalatum vapor into your nostrils and experience almost instant relief. It cools and soothes raw throats and irritated membranes. Inhalatum contains no narcotics or harmful drugs.

This is the prescription of Doctor Depeyre, an eminent French physician, who has used it successfully for years in his practice. Thousands of testimonials tell of its wonderful virtues. Ask your druggist for Inhalatum. If he cannot supply you send his name and \$1.10 and we will mail you the complete outfit postpaid, including pocket inhaler, four months' treatment of liquefied antrax complete instructions. Don't suffer a day longer. Write today. Money back if not satisfied. The Inhalatum Chemical Company, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

INHALATUM THE BREATH OF RELIEF

his glasses on the field where Yank and boche were having it out.

As he looked he smiled. For through the smoke he could see doubled Yankee fists finding their desired target on the tips of Hun noses and the points of Hun jaws.

He belonged to that 5 per cent slice of the army that doesn't smoke. His unit was stationed in a wood, and as he had the Yankee's skill with a pocket knife, he whittled himself

One of the regiments which took part in the "Solomon push" was bivouacked in the line just after nightfall, marched back, and established camp at the edge of a peaceful village.

About 1 o'clock the next afternoon the soldiers awoke, partook of a light

Continued on Next Page.

Take Your Choice

25c DOWN

Join the McCoy-Weber THRIFT CLUB

WEAR A \$37.50 DIAMOND

PAY ONLY 50c DOWN

OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 9:00

McCoy-Weber

2ND FLOOR ORIEL BLDG. 6TH & LOCUST

BOYD'S Clearing Sale

Every Silk Shirt in the House Reduced. Every Colored Shirt Reduced. Every Pair of Suspenders and Every Leather Belt Reduced.

Clothing	Silk Shirts	Union Suits
Fine Wool Suits Reduced	Every one in the house reduced as follows:	Genuine W. B. closed crotch athletic style, in all sizes, 34 to 50.
\$25.00 Suits \$19.50	\$3.50 Silks \$2.45	\$1.50 Union Suits \$1.15
\$30.00 Suits \$23.50	\$5.00 Silks \$3.95	\$2.00 Union Suits \$1.45
\$35.00 Suits \$27.50	\$6.50 Silks \$4.85	\$2.50 Union Suits \$1.85
\$40.00 Suits \$31.50	\$7.50 Silks \$5.65	\$3.00 Union Suits \$2.15
\$45.00 Suits \$35.50	\$9.50 Silks \$6.85	\$3.50 Cooper's finest Mercerized Lisle Union Suits \$2.45
Hot Weather Suits	Every Colored Shirt	Leather Belts
Palm Beaches and Kool Klotz, values up to \$15.00 \$11.00	in the house reduced.	or Silk Belts
Fine Silk Ties	\$2.00 Shirts \$1.45	Every one in the house reduced as follows:
Reduced as follows:	\$2.50 Shirts \$1.85	50c Belts35c
50c and 75c Silk Ties35c	Others likewise.	75c Belts50c
\$1.00 and \$1.25 Silk Ties65c	Suspenders	\$1.00 Belts65c
\$1.50 and \$2.00 Silk Ties95c	Every pair in the house.	\$1.25 and \$1.50 Belts95c
35c and 50c Wash Ties25c	50c Suspenders35c	Others 30% off.
All Novelty	75c Suspenders45c	All broken lines of
Straw Hats	\$1.00 Suspenders65c	Pajamas
go at Half Price	\$1.25 and \$1.50 Suspenders .95c	20% Off

Boyd's OLIVE AND SIXTH ST.

JEFFERSON

3 and 5 North

Why Pay More for

PAY THAT

LOOK AT

FORK

LOOK

SOAP SPECI

LOOK

EXTRA SPE

CALIFORNIA

Central 5110-R

Sup

Boys

At Unusu

From

parent

ing

comin

ent w

Boys' One

Carefully select

range of pleas

Norfolk model

ets—pans full

7 to 18—at...

Boys' One

In spite of

materials and

still able to

Suits of good

twined and

popular pattern

Boys' One

A select show

in exclusive p

boys will be

new style to

patch pockets

ets—plain or

5 to 18—at...

Boys' Finer

\$13.50

Boys' Fall Caps

Boys' Belts

Boys' Fall Ties

Boys' Fall Flies

Boys' Fall Knives

Boys' Shirts

Boys' Sport Shirts

Boys' Soldier Suits

Boys' Knickers

Last

Men's

at

Our entire super

line Palm Beach

hairs—and Cool

bona fide discou

Suits—the discou

chase. Don't mi

season and next

"If you see

SCH

S. E. C.

[illegible]

9

[illegible]

Major Donnelly to Camp Meade. Arthur B. Donnelly, 5046 Cates avenue, who resigned as a Brigadier.

**'SWEETEN UP-
SWEETO**
Sweetens Motors
KEEP 'ER SWEET

General under charges and who a few days ago was reinstated in the army as a Major, has been assigned to Camp Meade, Maryland.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes
Indigestion. Druggists
refund money if it fails. 25c

16 MISSING IN CANOE MISHAP

One Body Is Recovered After Accident Off Long Island.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The body of a woman has been recovered and 16 persons have been listed as missing after search for survivors of the accident off Long Island Wednesday night, when a fleet of canoes towed by a motor boat was upset and more than 50 persons thrown into the bay.

WE'LL WIN, BUT IT'S NO EASY JOB, SAYS GIBBONS

Correspondent Who Lost an Eye and Won French Cross Back From Front.

Tribute to Post-Dispatch Correspondent in France

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The following tribute to Lincoln Eyre, one of the war correspondents in France for the Post-Dispatch, was paid by another war correspondent, Floyd Gibbons, who arrived from Europe yesterday:
"Lincoln Eyre is one of the most active of the correspondents' corps, constantly going under fire to get his news, and constantly taking desperate chances.
"He got himself into a tight fix some months ago when he was with an American unit at the village of Donjevin. The Germans were concentrating a severe fire on the Americans and Eyre was warned against being at the front.
"But he persisted. His helmet was dented by shrapnel fragments. He kept right on, however, devoting himself to picking up wounded and acting as stretcher bearer, coming back for more wounded time and again.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—"Don't get the idea that it is an easy job over there. We'll win eventually, but not with one hand tied behind the back. We'll have to throw every iota of man power and every item of mechanical strength into the allied spring offensive."

This view was expressed yesterday by Floyd Gibbons of the Chicago Tribune, war correspondent for three years. Gibbons arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Martin Green, one of the war correspondents of the Post-Dispatch. Gibbons lost his left eye at the Belleau wood trying to save Maj. John Berry of the Marines, who had been wounded. He was not aware until yesterday the Croix de Guerre had been awarded him since leaving France.

He bore with him a letter from Gen. Foch praising his "brilliant conduct in the Bois de Belleau," and adding: "The American army has proved itself to be magnificent in spirit, in its real worth and in vigor; it has contributed largely to our successes."

Gibbons said the friction existing between the New York Sixty-ninth and the Alabama Regiment at Camp Mills, has increased. In France, with the result that these units, brigaded together in the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division, would rather fight each other than anybody else in the world, the Germans. In fighting the Germans they bury their grudge and in rival onslaughts against the enemy.

"In the recent fighting a French General ordered the Americans in a certain locality to yield their ground to the enemy," said Gibbons. "These Americans happened to be the Irishmen of New York and the Alabama soldiers. They wouldn't back an inch, though the French General's purpose was to withdraw them to a main line to be established four kilometers to the rear. They held the position three days despite heavy losses, and to the despair of the French commander, whose plans of defense had been upset. He remarked to a member of his staff: 'I suppose we'll have to fight this war the way the privates want to fight it.'"

"The American soldier has met the German and has his number. He can lick the boche every time, but that is not licking the German military machine," said Gibbons. "The war isn't half won yet. We've got to strike when the big head offensive comes next spring, with every strength of personnel, with every piece of mechanical device we can make by that time, with a superabundance of tanks, for tanks protect lives of men who go forward against machine guns."

Declaring the American troops have amazed their French and British comrades with their great enthusiasm, Gibbons continued: "The French and British had the same enthusiasm at first. But after four years of war it has become a dirty, dying, bloody business, and they have slumped up, as has the Boche for the same reason."

"But to the American soldier it is his great adventure. He is full of pep and eager to do battle. He is ready to go forward to clean up anything and anybody. The part played by the Americans at the second battle of the Marne was a tremendous factor. Their terrific dash opened the eyes of the French and British."

Geophart to Issue County Sugar Cards Effective Sept. 1, the St. Louis Food Administration will have charge of all matters pertaining to sugar for manufacturers and retailers in St. Louis County. Householders in St. Louis County will, however, continue to get their sugar certificates for cashing from the County Food Administrator, George R. Robinson of Kirkwood.

There Never Was A Better Time To Buy A Home!
The best informed Real Estate men are of the opinion that land values in and around St. Louis have touched the bottom; that the good war news will in due course make prices jump as never before.
If you are interested in buying a home, do it now—don't wait until the boom is on and have to pay 25 to 50 per cent more for places not half so desirable as those you will find advertised from day to day in the POST-DISPATCH REAL ESTATE and WANT DIRECTORIES—Sunday the best day of all—Adv.

Sweeping 'Em Away!!

See Our Windows for Other Bargains

Men's \$12 Cool Cloth Suits at \$6.50

Men's Genuine Pure Wool Blue Serge Pants Nifty Blue Serge Pants in the stylish fine weaves—size 28 to 42—Swept Away at..... \$5.00

Men's \$3 PANTS Sizes 34 to 46 waist—Swept Away at..... \$1.80

Men's \$4 PANTS Sizes 33 to 48 waist—Swept Away at..... \$2.30

Men's \$5 PANTS Sizes 32 to 46 waist—Swept Away at..... \$3.00

Men's \$6 PANTS Sizes 32 to 52 waist—Swept Away at..... \$3.80

Men's \$7.50 PANTS Sizes 30 to 50 waist—Swept Away at..... \$4.80

Boys Clothes

LOOK! Boys' School SUITS Worth \$7 Swept Away at \$4.90

Extra strong, well-made cassimere Suits that will prove unusually durable—neat patterns—all sizes—Swept Away at \$4.90.

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH and WASHINGTON AV.

Boys' \$9 Suits \$6.90

Hundreds of splendid cassimere Suits in the light and dark patterns that are especially popular for school wear—carefully tailored. Swept Away at.....

Boys' \$12 Suits \$8.90

A large number of stylish School Suits in patterns, fabrics and colors that will please both mother and the boys—all sizes. Swept Away at.....

Boys' \$14 Suits \$9.90

A wonderful opportunity to secure a fine quality Suit at a saving of about 1/2 your money—stylishly cut of excellent fabrics—all sizes. Swept Away at.....

WELL

Famous and Barr Company Closes Saturday at 1 O'Clock

The August Sales, combined with a number of special Saturday morning offerings, make it well worth your time to pay an early visit here tomorrow morning.

The End of Our Sale of Spring and Summer Suits Draws Near

Take Advantage of the Opportunity to Buy Suits at the Exceptional Price of



\$17.

Were it not because of our mighty combined purchasing power, this sale would be out of the question. The scarcity of wool and the ever increasing prices, makes it imperative for men to supply their present and future suit requirements now.

In this sale are garments of unusual excellence, designed by America's most capable tailors. There are light and medium weight suits for present and Fall wear. Styles both conservative and extreme for men and young men, showing the military effects, the five seam backs, the waist line seams, etc., in single and double breasted models. All sizes, including regular, stout, slim, short and extra large sizes.

Men's Mohair Suits \$14.85
Palm Beach Suits \$8.90
Separate Trousers \$3.10

Cool Summer garments in styles and sizes for men and young men. Carefully made of Priestley cravenette mohair.
Ideal Suits for Summer wear. Made of pre-shrunk material and shape retaining. Sizes for men and young men.
A vast assortment all well made of dependable quality worsteds and cassimeres, in many patterns.

Advance Styles in Men's and Young Men's Fall Suits and Overcoats

New Fall styles in men's clothes are arriving daily. Already there is a splendid selection of the new and authentic models and materials for Fall wear awaiting your inspection.

Men's Panamas

Originally \$5.95
\$10, Now \$5.95

A big saving on desirable Panamas. Will give you several seasons' wear. Made of hand-woven straw in Optimo, Racket, Telescope and drop tip shapes.

\$7.50 Panamas, \$3.95

This includes all of our Ecuadorian Panamas without reserve, that formerly sold at \$7.50. Come in five styles. Main Floor



Men's Oxfords

\$6 Values, \$4.65

Every Summer Oxford in stock that formerly sold at \$6.00 at this special Saturday price. There are Bluechers and straight lace Oxfords, tan gunmetal and black kids. Fashionable styles on the English and wide toe lasts. Second Floor

BEACON AUTO CASINGS

A high-grade casing, made of a long staple cotton fabric and excellent quality of rubber. Sold with an adjustment guarantee of 3500 miles. We are exclusive St. Louis distributors of these tires, and are selling them at special introductory prices.

Size	List Price	Sale Price	Size	List Price	Sale Price
30x3 Ribbed tread			32x4 Straight	\$32.30	\$25.16
30x3 1/2 Clincher	\$20.65	\$16.05	32x4 Straight		
32x3 1/2 S. S.	\$24.25	\$18.84	34x4 Straight	\$33.70	\$26.28
31x4 Clincher	\$31.75	\$24.64	34x4 Straight		
			Side	\$34.55	\$26.06

Rise Flame F. & B. Special Spark Plugs—1/4 or 3/8 in. sizes, ea. 49c
Flexible Rider Shock Absorbers—for Model T Ford; set of 4 \$4.45
Metal Tool Boxes—22 1/2 inch size \$1.75
Wonder Mist Body Polish—1/2 gallon can, 26c; 1 quart can, 13c
Double Flap Inner Tire Patches—3 to 5 inch \$3.00
Second Floor

Brownie Camera Specials

No. 2 Brownie; size 3 1/4 x 3 1/4; \$2.75 value, Saturday \$2.39
\$3.50 No. 2-A Brownies; size 3 1/4 x 4 1/4. \$2.94
Main Floor

Boys' 2 Trouser School Suits

Special, Saturday... \$10.50

Norfolk models, new panel backs and trench models. Just what the young fellow wants for school wear. Both pair of knickers are full lined—all-around belts on coats with trench buckles and slash pockets. All sizes 6 to 18.

Corduroy School Knickers, \$1.75
Well made throughout with taped seams, belt loops and button bottoms—excellent for school wear. Made of olive drab corduroy—all sizes 5 to 18.

Boys' Wash Suits, \$2.10
Broken lines of the very best makes of Boys' Wash Suits. Made in long and short sleeve styles, with high and low necks. In stripes, solid colors and combinations. All sizes 2 1/2 to 8.

Soldier and Scout Outfits, \$3.25
A very special price, as these outfits are becoming more difficult to obtain every day. Outfits consist of regulation scout or military coat, lace breeches, canvas puttees, hat or cap and haversack. All sizes from 4 to 12 years.

Official Boy Scout Outfitters
We carry all of the regulation requirements for Boy Scouts. A new shipment of uniforms has just been received. Second Floor

Men's Shirts

Each \$1.75 3 for \$5.00

600 Shirts to sell at this extraordinary price. Many new Fall patterns and handsome color effects. Made with soft French cuffs in sizes from 14 to 17. Exceptional values. Main Floor

Golf Clubs and Bags

Saturday Morning only... 20% Off

Our entire stock of high-grade Golf Clubs and Bags offered at this uniform discount. A splendid selection of both at various prices. Discount made at time of purchase. Second Floor

Girls' School Dresses

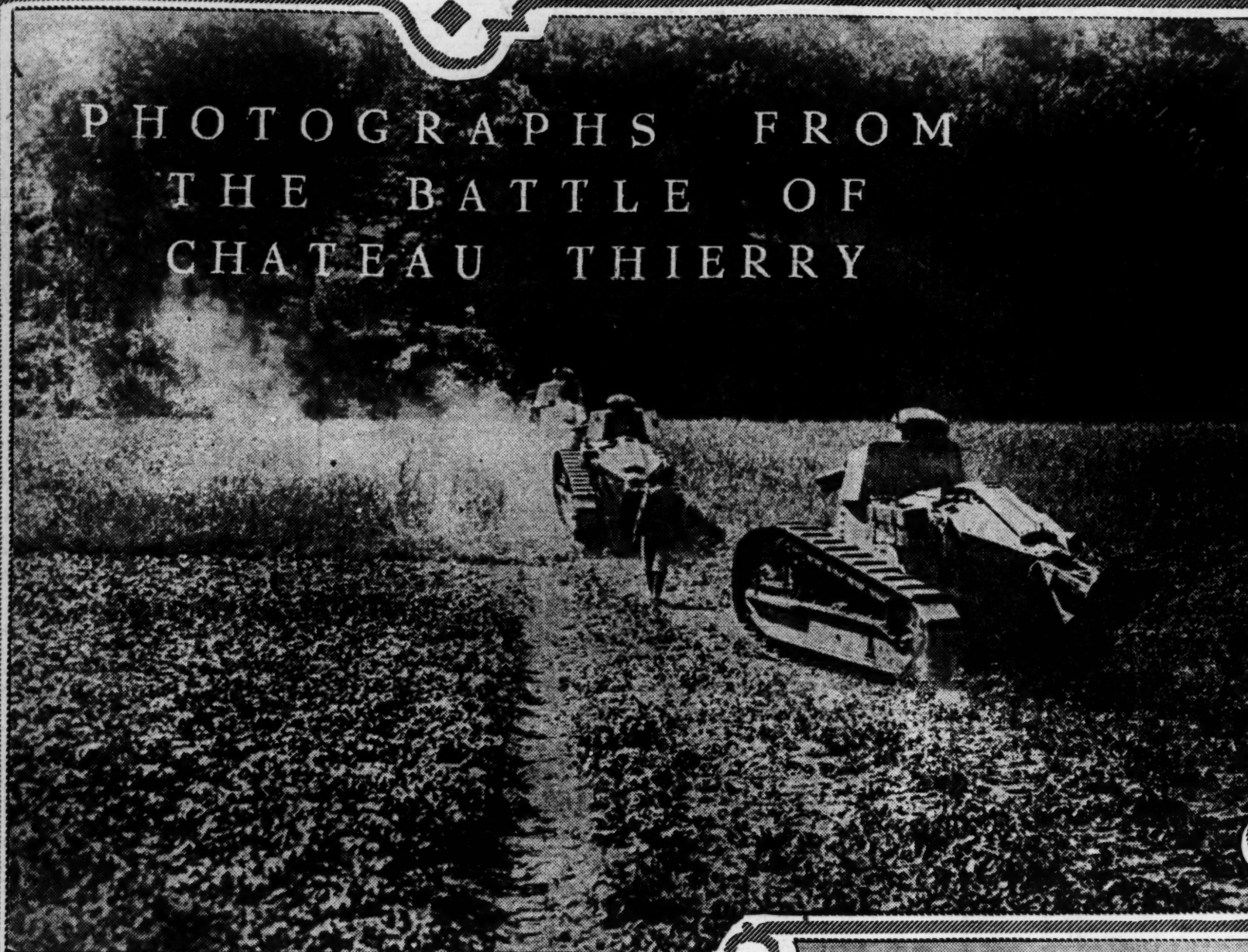
\$2.95 and \$3.95

Frocks that are ideal for school wear in a host of models. Attractively made of splendid gingham, linens and chambrays in smart plaids, checks and solid colors. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Intermediate Dresses, \$5.95 to \$8.95
New Gingham Dresses for the older girl 12, 14 and 16 years. There are high waisted models with patent leather belts, large pockets, sailor collar and smartened with black ties. Shown in plaids, solid colors and combinations. Third Floor

Entire Block: Olive, Locust, Sixth and Seventh.
We Give Eagle Stamps and Redden Full Books for \$2 in Cash or \$2.50 in Merchandise—Few Restricted Articles Excepted. Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Missouri at the West.

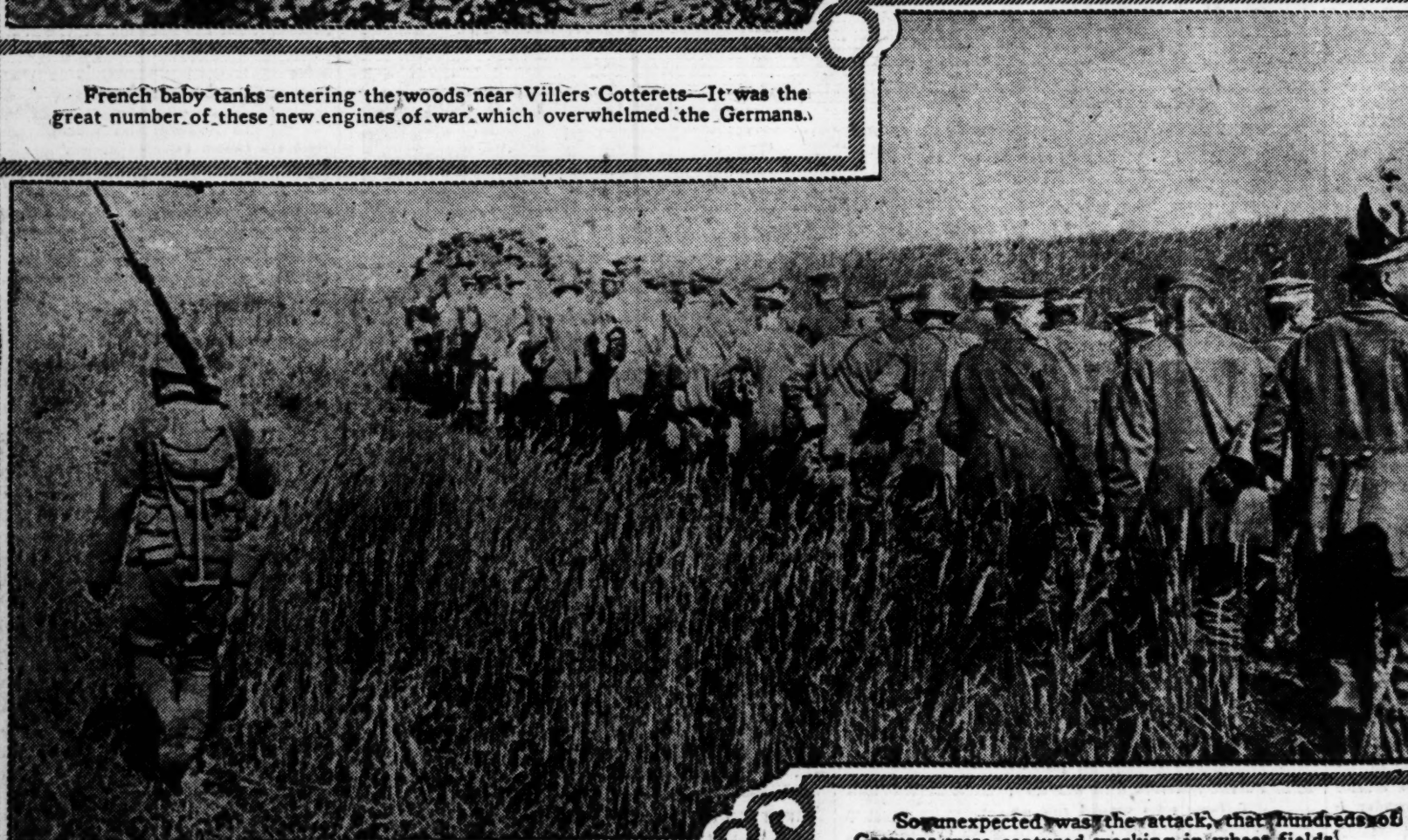
PHOTOGRAPHS FROM
THE BATTLE OF
CHATEAU THIERRY



French 'baby tanks' entering the woods near Villers Cotterets—It was the great number of these new engines of war which overwhelmed the Germans.



Having captured a machine gun position from the Germans, these Americans turned it on the fleeing enemy and then held the ground in anticipation of a counter attack.



So unexpected was the attack, that hundreds of Germans were captured working in wheat fields.



French 'bicycle corps' resting in woods and awaiting the word to advance. These troops constantly harassed German rear guards.



One of the recaptured towns—Chandun—taken in the first day.

(Photos by International Film.)



A demolished and abandoned German position.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
 Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
 Dec. 12, 1878.
 Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.
 Twelfth and Olive Streets
POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION
 Average for entire year, 1917:
 SUNDAY.....561,283
 DAILY AND SUNDAY.....194,583

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM
 I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, power belongs to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.
 JOSEPH PULITZER.
 April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Schmollism in City Politics.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
 About one week before the recent primary you published a letter from the writer under the heading of "Asks Schmoll to Resign." I thank you very much for this action. It was quite liberating to me to see a public official held to account. I regret to state that his attitude is one of absorption, and that he will continue aggressively along the same lines as illustrated in the late primaries, and therefore this explains my reappearance in your columns.

This is a time when all good citizens should consecrate themselves to the theory of good government, and no man who does not stand for 100 per cent good citizenship in every detail should receive the ballots of those who love their country, and who demand that their executive representatives be MEN in all that the word implies. Director of Public Welfare and Chairman of the Republican City Committee Mr. Schmoll was the chief participant or leader who dominated the Republican primaries, and which nominated the Mayor's son-in-law, Mr. Hogan, as one of the candidates for Circuit Judge. This act was an obnoxious display of nepotism.

Mr. Schmoll has just been re-elected Chairman of the Republican City Committee. It was Grover Cleveland who said, "A public office is a public trust." Mr. Schmoll, from his department, assumes that a public office is for personal and party financial gain.

The writer is championing only the best type of citizenship for elective office. He has been a Republican, but at the present time his partisanship has been interested. I have talked with many strong Republicans of this city, and all agree with me that Schmollism is now the issue locally, and that it should be exterminated.

We cannot reach Schmoll personally with our ballots, but we CAN the products of his magic wand.

I appeal to the Republican voters of this city, to those especially who formed their political ideals from the lives of the magnificent Lincoln and the magnanimous McKinley.

Yours for good government always,
 CHARLES N. VAN BUREN.

A Privilege to Help.
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
 Last Saturday evening while on the Delmar car coming east, I noticed the Salvation Army was at corners collecting, but one place in particular took my attention. It was below King's highway. I believe, a soldier boy, with his hat in hand, came up to the car saying, "Please give anything at all."

God bless him, I couldn't but think that that was a Christ-like halo for that young head! Willing to risk his life for us, and having to ask help too!

I had only 13 little miserable cents with me. In shame I dropped them into that hat, wishing it had been \$13 or \$13,000, or even \$13,000,000 would be enough for that dear lad. My own dear boy is in France. Such lads make us glad we are mothers.

S. D.
Limit Is Forty-Fifth Year.
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

With reference to the proposed extension of the draft ages which Congress is taking up the impression exists that the maximum age limit will be 45 years, not over. It is quite natural this impression exists, as the newspapers everywhere for some time past in referring to the proposition always referred to it as follows: "To include all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years." This of course would not mean anyone over 45 years. In your issue of the 19th you will notice it mentions 46 years. In the first draft the ages were 21 to 31 and anyone over 31 years was not required to register. If men in the first draft over 31 were not required to register, why should men in the new draft over 45 years be required to do so. As the people of the country are under the impression that 45 years exact is to be the limit it seems to be up to Congress to make it so.

EAST ST. LOUISIAN.

Careless Auto Drivers.
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The writer has repeatedly seen automobiles emerging from alleys when no signal was given by the driver of such machines. He has witnessed two accidents at the ends of alleys. Drivers of machines should use extreme caution since pedestrians are not expecting autos at such crossings. Little children particularly are most apt to be run down at such points.

The writer at night was compelled to let cars pass by which he intended to board simply because the autists would not permit him to leave the curbing with safety. Why are drivers not more considerate for those who are not so fortunate to own a car?

The writer has also observed that the traffic man as a rule "only sees machines" and seldom will stop autos in order to let a number of pedestrians pass who have been waiting patiently to cross a street. Are the traffic men employed for the benefit of one class of citizens?

May I suggest to police Sergeants and Captains to notice the above conditions and if the writer is correct issue orders accordingly.

ONE WHO WALKS.

OUR AIRCRAFT MISTAKES.

Our mistakes in aircraft work as listed by the Senate Military Subcommittee are many. They are interesting but unimportant except as guide posts to better results. We are correcting mistakes and are working out better plans, but there yet remains much to be done.

What is the thing to be done to get the best possible results in the immediate future, in time to supplement our army of 5,000,000 men with sufficient airplanes of all types to win the war? That is the paramount question.

The subcommittee has a constructive suggestion as to organization. Put the whole airplane program in the hands of one man with power to act and give him the benefit of the best talent in aeronautical engineering and practical aviation. In short, create an aviation department headed by a capable man.

Britain and France found an Air Minister necessary. Under capable men they solved their aircraft problems and have gained the mastery of the air. We should profit by their experience in this matter as well as by their mistakes in production plans.

Our greatest mistake seems to have been our attempt to devise a special American motor and special types of airplanes and letting production of any kind of motor and planes wait on our experiments. We should have manufactured the best obtainable types of motors and planes for immediate use while experimenting in our own devices. We wasted money and precious time.

Fortunately the worst is over, but speed is necessary. Let us get efficient organization and concentrate.

Airplanes have become the most important war machines. They are not only the eyes of the army and navy, but they are potent fighting machines. They are not held back by trenches or fortifications.

They can do artillery and machine gun work, where artillery and machine gun squads cannot get. They can bomb reserve masses, railways, ammunition dumps, gun crews and munition plants back of the lines.

If we can attain thorough mastery of air the war will be over with the least possible cost in lives and money. Supplement our army with great air fleets and victory is ours in short order.

FUNDS FOR THE HOME GUARD.

Members of the Home Guard are not only giving their time to attendance at drills, but are paying, in carfare and contribution to company funds, \$15 to \$25 a year apiece.

The Home Guard Committee is now asking business men and the general public to subscribe to the fund for the maintenance of the guard through next winter. If every man who has at some time thought of joining the guard, has excused himself because of business, social or physical reasons, would contribute as much money as the average guardsman pays in carfare and other expenses incidental to his unpaid service, the amount needed could be raised easily.

REMODEL THE EMPTY HOUSES.

With the prospect that several thousand well-paid workmen with their families will be added to St. Louis' population as employees of the proposed \$13,000,000 locomotive building plant, agents and owners of vacant dwellings on Olive, Pine and other streets between Twelfth and Grand should get busy and prepare for tenants by remodeling their places. It will be too late to do this when the influx starts.

It will be a disgrace to St. Louis if the agents and owners of the hundreds of vacant houses in the district named do nothing in the way of modernizing these houses, but expect to rent them to newcomers on the theory that these strangers will have to take them or go without shelter.

What these old residences need is first of all a thorough cleaning. Then such alterations should be made as to bring them up, as far as possible, to modern standards, in plumbing, lighting, heating and other conveniences, so that they will be sanitary and attractive.

New York agents and property holders, who also have a great deal of this class of residence property, are planning to spend \$13,000,000 at once, the specifications having been filed, to modernize the old roomy dwellings, so that they will be adapted for newcomers.

If this example is followed in St. Louis there will be little or no trouble about landlord profiteering or complaints from tenants. With reasonable rents, based on the cost of the necessary alterations, everyone will be satisfied. The improvement in the appearance of the streets now cursed with dead property will not be the least of the benefits from the course indicated.

THE SWEDISH TREATY.

The new commercial treaty between Sweden and the Entente Allies is more than an arrangement for the common advantage of the countries affected. It is a new defeat for German diplomacy and it means an additional tightening of the economic blockade against the Teutonic Powers.

Sweden is getting a great deal more out of the bargain, in a direct sense, than anybody. While she is giving only 400,000 tons of dead-weight shipping and 2,000,000 tons of much-needed iron ore, she is receiving in exchange food that she sorely needs and supplies that will help to rehabilitate her almost paralyzed industries. She will get bread, cereals, coal and coke, oils, sugar, rubber, cotton, leather, coffee, cocoa, copper, ferro-alloys, tin, phosphates and hundreds of other equally essential imports.

She had had to do without these things until it hurt, and that was simply because she refused to guarantee that none of these things or their equivalents would find their way from Sweden to Germany. The guarantees had been refused simply because the powerful pro-German faction in high Government and court circles was able to prevent them. These Swedish junkies seemed to care more for the interests of Germany than for those of Sweden.

Sweden was, of course, within her rights in selling all the supplies to Germany she could spare. But the allies were also within their rights in refusing to let anything to Sweden without assurances that they should not be resold to Germany. The logic of the matter was irresistible. German diplomacy has tried desperately, and, at

times, truculently, to prevent the solution that has been reached. It has failed, as it was foredoomed to fail.

If you have \$1000 that isn't working don't wait for it to be drafted. Send it down to the War Saving Stamp recruiting office NOW.

ST. LOUIS-MADE LOCOMOTIVES.

The city most seriously considered as a site for branch works planned by the American Locomotive Co. is said to be St. Louis.

In the event that the company found essential such an expansion of its capacity as is contemplated in this branch, the choice of location was necessarily restricted to the West. On account of the congestion of railroad trunk lines and rail and water terminals in the East, Washington policies discourage the building in that section of new factories or important addition to existing plants.

Sanction by the War Industries Board of the plan for new facilities is still awaited, but assuming that its approval will not be withheld, St. Louis offers advantages not to be found elsewhere in like combination for manufacture in this line. If the special need now is for munitions and motive power for war uses, the years of the future when production will be confined to peace needs will naturally be looked to in the establishment of the new plant. St. Louis' importance as a market for railroad equipment of all kinds, its shipping facilities for the assembling of raw materials, its housing possibilities, its abundant labor supply and, more attractive than anything else, perhaps, its nearness to coal, all would argue for a location in territory tributary to this center. We may believe, too, that the early prospect of placing river navigation on a practical and helpful basis has potential weight in influencing the decision.

That thought naturally turned to this city when a departure of this kind and magnitude came under consideration suggests again the rapid changes that are leaving their mark on St. Louis in consequence of the war. The influences that are tending to a new period of industrial development are varied and powerful. Perhaps no other Western city will emerge from the war with evidences of a more striking industrial revolution.

Now the upbuilding is confined to expansions along the lines of production strictly essential to war uses. After a time will come other upbuilding in residential and many incidental directions which will fill in the places where symmetry in late growth is lacking and which, when the time comes, will be all the more speedy and impressive because of the check now imposed on expansion of that desirable kind.

We are putting the rush in Russia.

THEY CANNOT LET WHEAT ALONE.

For months, while the food situation in the Entente world was in a highly critical state, many men in Congress continued urging a higher fixed price for wheat, or the complete removal of the lid on speculation. The only result was to encourage holding back last year's scant crop, adding to the difficulties of the Food Administration. In spite of congressional means about a price that more than doubled the pre-war average, the farmers raised a bumper crop, which has been excelled only twice—possibly only once—in history.

The mischief makers are at it again. As the statesmen gather in Washington we hear once more the clamor for lifting the lid, a clamor louder among wheat-belt politicians than among farmers themselves. Just as we have weathered one of the most delicate crises of the war, just as Mr. Hoover has made arrangements with foreign food controls which—given stable prices—will bring us through another year without suffering for ourselves or starvation for any ally, members of Congress are preparing to do their utmost to wreck the war, as far as the one essential international food product is concerned.

They will not succeed. Their cause is weaker than it was. No act of President Wilson was more popular than his veto of the bill raising the price of wheat to \$2.40, which Congress weakly yielded to pressure by passing. The wonder is that the modellers learn nothing by burnt-fingers. With some it is an obsession; a fixed idea. They cannot let wheat alone.

SENATOR NORRIS RENOMINATED.

The renomination of Senator Norris of Nebraska on the same day that Mississippi repudiated Senator Vardaman, another member of the "willful twelve," must, of course, stand as an indictment of the Republicans of Nebraska. But it may be said that so many smoke bombs and gas shells were used in the Nebraska campaign that the loyalty issue became somewhat clouded. It is feared that the average voter got confused between G. O. P. radicalism, Nonpartisan Leagueism, profiteering and straight-out loyalty, which certainly is not to his credit.

Senator Norris was nominated six years ago as an endorsement of his fight on Canonism in the House. He was a radical-progressive in the G. O. P. ranks and he has remained such. He was satisfactory to the element that nominated him until he voted against the declaration of war and perhaps that suited some of them, for Nebraska has a good many "first paper citizens" in its majority party ranks.

But in this campaign the loyalty element of his party was slow in getting a loyalist in the race. When Ross L. Hammond, the Fremont editor and a very warlike candidate, who wrote some stirring articles during his visit to the front in France, entered the race, the Norris line was made. Representative Sloan, the third candidate, also voted against the war declaration. Then Norris apparently approved of a good many of the co-operative issues raised by the Nonpartisan League followers and he took the side of the farmers against the manufacturing profiteers. His stand appealed to farmers who wanted to do a little profiteering without calling it by that name.

His opponent in the election will be ex-Gov. John H. Morehead, an anti-Bryan Democrat, reputed to have the support of Senator Fitchcock, who gained some notoriety because of his entanglement with the arms embargo movement.

Our Missouri regiments are "showing" the Germans.

MINISTER SOLF.

Colonial Minister Solf, Peace-Feeling for Potsdam, Tells us the Best-Litovsk peace, Was for the small nations, The border peoples, That they could live their own lives, After centuries of oppression. But whose oppression, Minister Solf?

A Polish Captain just arrived in New York, Paul Kleckowski, fighting with France Against you and your sanctified Kaiser, Says of the 25,000,000 of his people, Less than a thousand are fighting Under your Teuton banner, Thirty-one thousand, however, Polish patriots and martyrs, All those who would not go Were hanged or crucified in their villages— Polish villages red with patriot blood, Shred by Teuton tyrant henchmen Under the double-eagle, Solf, Under your master's sanction, too, Like those Armenian millions, Patriots tortured to death To insure the Pax Germanica.

Minister Solf, Colonial Minister Solf, Had you forgotten all this? H. M. WILLIAMS.

This sign on lower Market street:

TRUNKS PRESSED WHILE YOU WAIT WITHIN.

At first thought it would seem that while they were being pressed you would have to wait without. And yet if you did wait without you would probably be arrested for being without without. Possibly the presser has some new-fangled way of pressing them while you are within within.

A PRACTICAL MIND.

"Can you tell me, my boy," said the prim teacher, "why the race is not always to the swift?"

"Yes'm," said the little boy promptly: "It's because sometimes their tires bust."—Boston Transcript.

WAS SHE REASONED?

GENTLE maiden, Walking on Olive street, Between Grand and Vandeventer, With a cigarette Which she vainly strove to hide. A stalwart man walking with her— He too had a tag Half smoked. Methought, Oh, gentle maiden, As you puffed a bit And noticing my curious look Suddenly hid your stub— Had you gone behind the barn, girlie, And made friends with Lady Nicotine? Were you seasick?

NICK.



JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McAdams

WHAT SOLE FORGOT.

MINISTER SOLF, Colonial Minister Solf, Peace-Feeling for Potsdam, Tells us the Best-Litovsk peace, Was for the small nations, The border peoples, That they could live their own lives, After centuries of oppression. But whose oppression, Minister Solf?

A Polish Captain just arrived in New York, Paul Kleckowski, fighting with France Against you and your sanctified Kaiser, Says of the 25,000,000 of his people, Less than a thousand are fighting Under your Teuton banner, Thirty-one thousand, however, Polish patriots and martyrs, All those who would not go Were hanged or crucified in their villages— Polish villages red with patriot blood, Shred by Teuton tyrant henchmen Under the double-eagle, Solf, Under your master's sanction, too, Like those Armenian millions, Patriots tortured to death To insure the Pax Germanica.

Minister Solf, Colonial Minister Solf, Had you forgotten all this? H. M. WILLIAMS.

This sign on lower Market street:

TRUNKS PRESSED WHILE YOU WAIT WITHIN.

At first thought it would seem that while they were being pressed you would have to wait without. And yet if you did wait without you would probably be arrested for being without without. Possibly the presser has some new-fangled way of pressing them while you are within within.

A PRACTICAL MIND.

"Can you tell me, my boy," said the prim teacher, "why the race is not always to the swift?"

"Yes'm," said the little boy promptly: "It's because sometimes their tires bust."—Boston Transcript.

WAS SHE REASONED?

GENTLE maiden, Walking on Olive street, Between Grand and Vandeventer, With a cigarette Which she vainly strove to hide. A stalwart man walking with her— He too had a tag Half smoked. Methought, Oh, gentle maiden, As you puffed a bit And noticing my curious look Suddenly hid your stub— Had you gone behind the barn, girlie, And made friends with Lady Nicotine? Were you seasick?

NICK.

FIGHT OR BUY.

THERE was a man in our town whose forehead never wore a frown nor oke a line of care. He specialized in golden deeds and every day he scattered seeds of kindness everywhere. He was too old and crippled up to go to war and face a Krupp or getting over there; but though he was too old and lame to get into the fighting game he always did his share. He wasn't rich as riches go but cheerfully he gave his dough without a single whine. Said he, "my country's in a jam and my beloved Uncle Sam can help himself to mine." With these few aptly chosen words he took a block of his "preferreds" and turned them into cash. He put the money in his jeans and bought Thrift Stamps to furnish means to give the Humm the can. Now he's a thousand-dollar guy, he looks the whole world in the eye and fears not any man. With head erect and conscience clear his hit he's doing over here instead of over there. While he's too old to tote a gun, to put the kibosh on the Hum he's doing here doesn't spare. His cash is all he has to give and that democracy may live he gladly chunks it in. He cannot go a cross and shoot but he can help to lick the Teut by coughing up his tin. When he is asked to Hooverize he doesn't stop to criticize or register a kick; he blithely casts his victory bread or biscuits made of bran and lead 'en though it makes him sick. On meek days he sets no meat and though his coffee isn't sweet he bravely gulps it down. When, for admission he applies, to mansions "somewhere" in the skies he'll get a harp and crown.

L. C. D.

SHE STRIDES IN BEAUTY.

No more her feet like little mice Go stealing in and out, For, since the skirts have been cut short, And, more than half-way to the knee, Are lifted, why, Her well-shod feet Go with unhindered stride. But still, as when the skirts were long, And little feet inspired a song, She strides in beauty, and her steps Make music in my heart.

W.

"Does your wife practice economy?" "Yes, but I am her only patient."—Judge.

"Dear, I want a silk dust cloak." "All right; let me first raise the dust."—Baltimore American.

"Well," exclaimed Noah as they landed on Ararat, "this trip has indeed been a success." "In what way?" "We have conducted the entire excursion without a fight or an accident."—Washington Star.

"Here's a delightful place we can rent for the summer. Just read this ad." "That's our own place, dear," said her husband, gently. "I heard you remark that if we could rent our place, you'd go somewhere. So I put in that ad."—Kansas City Journal.

Pat: "This is the foist time in any of these corporations he's done anything to himself the working-man." Mike: "How is that, Pat?" Pat: "It is this even-dint fare. I hev bin walkin' to and from me work and savin' tin cents, and now I kin save fourteen cents."—Boston Transcript.

ON HIS UPERS.
 —Greene in the New York Telegram.

The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspaper editors and periodicals on the questions of the day.

Great Britain and America.
 From the Boston Transcript.

THEY regard the renewed discussion of an Anglo-American alliance. It can only be said that while every loyal American is in favor of the closest consultation, the complete union of interest and action between the United States and Great Britain until the end of the war and the achievement of the purposes of the war, the two countries will and should retain entire liberty of individual action after that.

It is certainly not to be supposed that the harmonious understanding between the two nations will end with the war. The experience through which both have gone and are going is far too vital, too sacred, for that. No one will seriously suppose that the ties of sympathy and of interest which already existed before the war, and which have bound the two great Anglo-American nations in an unassailable peace for a full century, will be otherwise than strengthened by the experience of a common service and a common sacrifice during this world-ordeal. If war tries men's souls, it also tries the souls of people, proving their friendships, testing their fidelities, lulling temporary discords and establishing organic concord on the one hand, or demonstrating irreconcilable hostilities and suspicions on the other.

Great Britain and America would have fought together to little purpose if the effect of the joint sacrifice of battle were not still further to consolidate the relations between the sister nations. But while this is true, we believe it is the feeling of at least nine Americans out of ten that any formal or hard-and-fast alliance between the two countries would be a menace rather than an assistance to the understanding. Brothers do not need a contract to make them brothers. The essential sympathy of so close a tie must be weakened by dependence upon a record in black and white. The most effective bond is one of blood and honor. American and British relations, though possibly they will be increasingly intimate, will be firmer on a basis of friendly understanding than on that of an alliance.

To Redeem the World.

From the London Saturday Review.

PRESIDENT WILSON is certainly master of what the French call "le mot sonore." In answer to an official letter from his Secretary of State for War informing him that between May 8, 1917, and July 1, 1918, 1,000,000 American soldiers have been transferred to France with all their equipment, and only 301 men lost in an ocean infested with submarines, the President says: "The peoples of the United States rejoice to see their force put faster and faster into the great struggle which is destined to redeem the world." It is a great saying, worthy of a great man and a great occasion.

A million American citizens, having drilled and equipped themselves as soldiers, have left their homes and business and sailed across some 3000 miles of ocean, swollen with mines and punctured by submarines, to redeem the world! And this is no idle boast, or flourish of rhetoric; for, disagreeable as it may be for Britons and Frenchmen and Italians to admit the fact, had it not been for these million Americans the war would have been lost, as the deserved punishment for 40 years of democratic clatrap and party politics. To redeem the world from lying and cruelty, from the breach of treaties, from pillage and devastation, from the murders of Nurse Cavell, the sinkers of hospital ships, and the tortures of helpless prisoners innumerable, a million Americans arrive! Let us never again ask President Wilson for a definition of his war aims; he has said it, with a ring of Puritan simplicity that will echo around the globe, and he will never say it again quite so well. The quick-witted Finns and the excitable Poles and Czechs may hear his word, and it will come to them as tidings of great joy. The dreamy democrats of Russia will hear it, and they may tell the moujik, who cannot read or write, as he grubs the soil to stay the pangs of starvation, that a great army has come out of the West to redeem the world. But they who will certainly read and weigh every word of the American Secretary's report and the President's reply are the Kaiser and his son, and the glittering crowd of Marshals and Generals who plotted this war, and the dingier ring of politicians and journalists who aided and abetted them. How will they feel about it, they who began laughing at American intervention, and then denied the possibility of transporting an army across the Atlantic?

"OF course, he'd have declared Mrs. Jane, as money himself. Don't he know what he'd write letter, and don't you know he saved those \$100 could? Well, I guess he man is dead. That's certain."

"Well, anyhow, we're into mourning till we have Harriet's lips snapped to firm." "Of course not. I'm see any use in having to we've got to wear black anywhere," pouted Black.

"A RE we rich, ma?" demanded "We certainly."

"Richer in the Penno 'Very much.' 'An' the Gaylor's? 'Well—hardly that!—I should get the rest—in the brighten again!—Then, if we're rich, everything we want, Benny's eyes were sparkle."

"Well—hesitated. 'I guess there'll be no Benny's wants, Benny's Uncle Frank. Benny gave a whoop. 'Then we can go. Zest. Side and live just mind to, without caring folks do, can't we? 'Cause if we are rich we ter keep tryin' ter make we are. They'll know our tryin'."

"Benny! The rest ing; but Benny's mother shocked hands of proles. Inconceivable, child. Th needed! We shall live our tryin', now, of co won't be on the East St. 'And Fred'll go to co Miss Flora eagerly. 'Now, and I shall get."

CHAPTER IX (Contd.)

"N O. You forget, my Aunt Maggie is a dell at all. She's very different family."

"I don't care, she's just Blaisdell," cut in Hallicon. "But he must be dead. 'And she didn't get benighted Benny. 'Say, valiantly to Mr. Smith, you think he might have Maggie a little of that me. 'I should, indeed. 'I spoke with peculiar emphasis. 'I guess he would if he her!'"

"I'm sure he would!" she peculiar earnestness through Mr. Smith's voice. "But now he's dead, as I guess if he could see A he'd wish he hadn't just could fix her up didn't do rest."

"I'm very sure he w Smith was laughing no voice was just as emphatic was a sudden flame of fact."

"Your Cousin Stanley my dear—that is, we are in dead," spoke up Ben quickly. "He just has not from for six months." "But he must be dead, come back," reasoned with worried eyes; "an part, think we ought mourning, too."</

FOR OF
OPINION

signed to reproduce
comment by the
papers and period-
icals of the day.

and America.
he renewed discus-
sion of American alliance,
while every loyal
the closest consoli-
dation of interest
United States and
end of the war and
the purposes of the
will and should re-
individual action after

to be supposed that
standing between the
with the war. The
which both have gone
too vital, too sacred,
to seriously suppose
safety and of interest
before the war. And
two great Anglo-
assailable peace for
be otherwise than
experience of a com-
mon sacrifice dur-
ing war tries men's
souls of people.
ships, testing their
rivalry discords and
concord on the one
irreconcilable hos-
on the other.

America would have
little purpose if the
ress of battle were
solidate the relations
ions. But while this
is the feeling of at
out of ten that any
alliance between
d be a menace rather
to the understand-
need a contract to
The essential sym-
must be weakened
record in black and
olive bond is one of
merican and British
by they will be in-
vill be firmer on a
standing than on

the World.
by Review.

ON is certainly mas-
French call "le mot
to an official letter
State for War Inter-
vening May 8, 1917,
10,000 American sol-
dered to France with
and only 201 men
with submarines.
The peoples of the
to see their force put
the great struggle
deem the world." It
thy of a great man

citizens, having
themselves as soldiers.
and business and
000 miles of ocean,
announced by subma-
rines. And this is no
of rhetoric; for, dis-
able for Britons and
to admit the fact,
these million Amer-
have been lost, as the
for 40 years of democ-
ratic politics. To re-
lying, and cruelty,
treasures, from pillage
the murderers of
of hospital ships,
shipless prisoners in-
Americans arrive!
President Wilson
war aims; he has
of Puritan simplicity
of the globe, and he
quite so well. The
the excitable Poles
his word, and it will
of great joy. The
Russia will hear it,
moult, who cannot
turb the soil to stay
that a great army
West to redeem the
will certainly read
of the American
of the President's re-
and his son, and the
marshals and Generals
and the dingier ring
journalists who aided
will they feel about
ing at American
denied the possibili-
army across the At-

T CARTOON.



UPPERS
New York Telegram.

"IN THE BLUE ALSATIAN MOUNTAINS"



BY THE BLUE ALSATIAN MOUNTAINS
DUFFY A MAIDEN YOUNG AND FAIR
LIKE THE CARELESS FLOWING FOUNTAINS
WORE THE EPIPHANY OF HER HAIR
ANGEL MILD HER EYES SO WINNING
ANGEL BRIGHT HER HAPPY SMILE

BY THE BLUE ALSATIAN MOUNTAINS
CAME A STRANGER IN THE SPRING
AND HE LINGERED NEAR THE FOUNTAINS
JUST TO HEAR THE MAIDEN SING
THOUGH SHE WITHER LIKE A FLOWER
THAT IS WAITING FOR THE RAIN
SHE WILL NEVER SEE THE STRANGER
WHERE THE FOUNTAINS FALL AGAIN

BY THE BLUE ALSATIAN MOUNTAINS
MANY SPRING TIMES BLOOMED AND PASSED
AND THE MAIDEN BY THE FOUNTAINS
SAW SHE LOST HER HOPE AS A FLOWER
THAT IS WAITING FOR THE RAIN
SHE WILL NEVER SEE THE STRANGER
WHERE THE FOUNTAINS FALL AGAIN

St. Louis girls have reason to be informing themselves concerning the geography, literature, music manners and customs, and peoples of the Alsatian Mountain regions, since among the regiments stationed there is our own 138th.

Oh, Money! Money!

A Story of Sudden Wealth.

By Eleanor H. Porter,
Author of "Pollyanna."

(Continued from yesterday.)

CHAPTER IX (Continued).

"O. You forget, my dear. You
Aunt Maggie is not a Blais-
dell at all. She's a Duff—a
very different family."

"I don't care, she's just as good as
Blaisdell," cut in Mellicent, "an she
seems like one of us, anyway."

"And she didn't get anything?"
bemoaned Benny. "Say," he turned
valiantly to Mr. Smith, "shouldn't
you think he might have given Aunt
Maggie a little of that money?"

"I should, indeed," Mr. Smith
spoke with peculiar emphasis.

"I guess he would if he'd known
her!"

"I'm sure he would!" Once more
the peculiar earnestness vibrated
through Mr. Smith's voice.

"But now he's dead, and he can't
I guess if he could see Aunt Maggie
he'd wish he hadn't died 'fore he
could fix her up just as good as the
rest."

"I'm very sure he would!" Mr.
Smith was laughing now, but his
voice was just as emphatic, and there
was a sudden flame of color in his
face.

"Your Cousin Stanley isn't dead,
my dear—that is, we are not sure he
is dead," spoke up Benny's mother
quickly. "He just has not been heard
from for six months."

"But he must be dead, or he'd have
come back," reasoned Miss Flora,
with worried eyes; "and I, for my
part, think we ought to go into
mourning, too."

"Of course, he'd have come back,"
declared Mrs. Jane, "and kept the
money himself. Don't you suppose
he knew what he'd written in that
letter, and don't you suppose he'd
have saved those \$300,000 if he
could? Well, I guess he would! The
man is dead. That's certain enough."

"Well, anyhow, we're not going
into mourning till we have to." Mrs.
Harriet's lips snapped together with
firm decision.

"Of course not. I'm sure I don't
see any use in having the money if
we've got to wear black and not go
anywhere," pouted Bessie.

"ARE we rich, then, really,"
demanded Benny.

"We certainly are, Ben-
ny."

"Richer 'n the Pennocks?"

"Very much."

"An' the Gaylords?"

"Well—hardly that—her face
clouded perceptibly—"that is, not
until we got the rest—in two years."

She brightened again.

"Then, if we're rich we can have
everything we want, can't we?"
Benny's eyes were beginning to
sparkle.

"Well"—hesitated his mother.
"I guess there'll be enough to sat-
isfy your wants, Benny," laughed
his Uncle Frank.

Benny gave a whoop of delight.
"Then we can go back to the
East Side and live just as we've
a mind to, without caring what other
folks do, can't we?" he crowed.

"Cause if we are rich we won't have
to keep tryin' to make folks think
we're rich. They'll know it without
our tryin'!"

fashionable finishing school," bowed
Mrs. Harriet, with a shade of im-
portance.

"Hey, Bess, you've got to be fin-
ished," chuckled Benny.

"What's Mellicent going to do?" pouted
Bessie, looking not altogether
pleased. "Hasn't she got to be fin-
ished, too?"

"Mellicent hasn't got the money to
be finished—yet," observed Mrs. Jane
tersely.

"Oh, I don't know what I am going
to do," breathed Mellicent, drawing
an ecstatic sigh, "but I hope I'm go-
ing to do—just what I want to, for
once!"

"And I'll make some pretty dresses
that you can wear right off, while
they're in style," beamed Miss Flora.

Frank Blaisdell gave a sudden
laugh.

"But what are you going to do,
Flo? Here you've been telling what
everybody else is going to do with
the money."

A blissful sigh, very like Mellicent's
own, passed Miss Flora's lips.

"Oh, I don't know," she breathed
in an awestruck voice. "It don't seem
yet—that it's really mine."

"Well, 'tisn't," declared Mrs. Jane
tartly, getting to her feet. "And I,
for one, am going back to work—in
the kitchen, where I belong. And—
well, if here ain't Jim at last," she
broke off, as her younger brother-in-
law appeared in the doorway.

"You're too late, pa, you're too
late! It's all done," declared Benny.
"They've got everything all settled."

"The man in the doorway smiled.
"I knew they would have, Benny,
and I haven't been needed, I'm sure
—your mother's here."

Mrs. Harriet bridled, but did not
look displeased.

"But, say, Jim," breathed Miss
Flora, "ain't it wonderful—ain't it
perfectly wonderful?"

"It is, indeed—very wonderful,"
replied Mr. Jim.

A babel of eager voices arose
then, but Mr. Smith was not listen-
ing now. He was watching Mr. Jim's
face, and trying to fathom his expres-
sion.

A little later, when the women
had gone into the kitchen and Mr.
Frank had clattered back to his
work downstairs, Mr. Smith thought
he had the explanation of that look
on Mr. Jim's face. Mr. Jim and Ben-

SUGAR-SAVING CANNING

Jams and Butters.

1. Cook the prepared fruits
with enough water to prevent
sticking.

2. Stir to keep from burning.

3. Cook gently until the mass
begins to thicken.

4. Use less sugar than is
called for in the recipes and cook
longer. Very satisfactory results
can be obtained by the use of
sugar substitutes, corn syrup,
honey, etc. The addition also of
small amounts of mixed ground
spices, vinegar, or crystallized
ginger improves the flavor.

5. Continue cooking until the
desired consistency is reached.

6. Pour into hot glasses or
jars.

7. Put on sterilized covers.

8. Place in steamer for 15
minutes. This will avoid the
necessity of using paraffin.

BACHELOR GIRL
REFLECTIONS

By Helen Rowland.

WHY do they call it "Home"
in a baseball game, when
all the men seem in such
a hurry to get there?

Isn't the price that the green-
grocer charges you, these days
that hurts so much; it's the
well-what-are you-gonna-do-
about-it?" grin with which he
does it?

No matter how surprised a
man may be when a girl accepts
him, he always manages to re-
cover sufficiently after marriage
to convince her that he was really
surprised that he ever gave her
the chance.

The pacifist who learned all he
knows of English in the free pub-
lic schools of America, and now
uses that knowledge to rave
against America, must be cut
from the same cloth as the
woman who borrows your pow-
der puff in order to try to fasci-
nate your pet man.

No, dearie, your housemaid is
not necessarily a patriot merely
because she confines all her ef-
forts to "going over the top."

A woman's love, like charity, is
warranted to stretch over a mul-
titude of sins, but it snaps at the
first strain on her vanity.

Why worry about your weight?
There never was a 200-pound
woman who couldn't find a 120-
pound man somewhere, to call
her "Little Girl."

When a vexed wife asks her
husband "why he ever married
her" it is almost pathetic to see
the look of puzzled bewilderment
that comes into his eyes.

The average soldier appears to
love his Sergeant like a step-
mother.

My wife was standing over by the fire-
place together.

"Pa, ain't you glad—about the
money?" asked Benny.

"I should be, shouldn't I, my son?"
"But you look—so funny, and you
didn't say anything, hardly."

There was a moment's pause. The
man, with his eyes fixed on the glow-
ing coals in the grate, appeared not
to have heard. But in a moment he
said:

"Benny, if a poor old horse had
been climbing a long, long hill all
day with the hot sun on his back,
and a load that dragged and dragged
at his heels, and if he couldn't see a
thing but the dust of the road that
blinded and choked him, and if he
just felt that he couldn't go another
step, in spite of the whip that
snapped 'Get there—get there' all
day in his ears—how do you suppose
that poor old horse would feel if sud-
denly the load, and the whip, and
the hill and the dust disappeared,
and he found himself in a green pas-
ture with the cool gurgle of water
under green trees in his ears—how
do you suppose that poor old horse
would feel?"

"Say, he'd like it great, wouldn't
he? But, pa, you didn't tell me yet
if you liked the money."

The man stirred, as if waking from
a trance. He threw his arm around
Benny's shoulders.

"Like it? Why, of course, I like
it, Benny, my boy! Why, I'm going
to have time now—to get acquainted
with my children!"

Across the room Mr. Smith, with
a sudden tightening of his throat,
slipped softly into the hall and
thence to his own room. Mr. Smith,
just then, did not wish to be seen.

Copyright, 1918, by Eleanor H. Porter and
Public Ledger Co.—All Rights Reserved.

(To Be Continued in the Post-Dis-
patch Tomorrow.)

SHELVES IN HOME DECORATION.

"YOUR summer home looks so
cozy and well furnished and
yet you spent scarcely any-
thing for interior decorations; I don't
see how you did it," said an old
friend who was spending the week-
end with me.

"The answer is easy," I replied
vaguely. "You will see it if
you look around you. It is just
shelves. Wherever there was an
ugly corner or a spot that looked
bare, I put up a shelf and the place
was more than half furnished. On
one side of the living room, as you
see, I had two shelves put up, the
upper one the height of an ordinary
table and the lower two feet nearer
the floor.

"About a foot from each end is a
slim leg, which makes the whole af-
fair look more like a graceful table
fitted into the space than two com-
mon shelves. When these were
stained a French gray and the upper
shelf used for flowers and bric-a-
brac, while the lower held all the
books, magazines and newspapers,
which so quickly clutter up a summer
place, they were, as you see, both
useful and ornamental."

"Then I helped furnish my sum-
mer kitchen with shelves. On one
side of the room I have a long, nar-
row shelf to hold spice jars, with
hooks beneath to hang pitchers and
measuring cups. I had another shelf
put over the stove, and it has already
proved itself to be a wonderful space
saver. It holds boxes of breakfast
cereal, pepper, salt, mustard, shakers
for flavoring the food, and at one
end a small cleat behind which I
stand saucepans and pot covers.

"In the dining room there is a set

of built-in shelves like an open book-
case, enameled white to match the
woodwork, and when these are filled
with blue china the effect is very
decorative indeed.

"In the bedroom, which is small, I
had not sufficient closet room for all
my belongings, and as there were
three windows besides the necessary
furniture, there seemed to be no
place to put up a shelf until I
thought of putting one over the door.

I had this made wide enough to hold
two boxes, which, covered with
cretonne, looked very pretty and pro-
vided safe and dustproof receptacles.
I keep a wooden-seated chair by the
side of the door, and this forms a
convenient seat when I need to take
the box down and also gives me
an extra seat in the room.

"Then, in each closet I had a shoe
shelf put up about a foot from the
floor. This saves white shoes from
dust and is a great comfort and con-
venience generally. Over the wash-
stand in each bedroom I had placed
a shelf about six inches wide. This
was enameled white and has been
an arrangement greatly appreciated
by my guests, as it holds tooth
brushes, powder or paste, medicine
bottles, cold cream jars and all the
various indispensable toilet articles
which it seems so hard to find a
place for when one is visiting.

"The linen closet is a set of three-
cornered shelves built in the upper
hall. Here are kept the clean sheets,
pillow cases and towels for each
room, while a heavy cretonne cur-
tain hides them from view and pro-
tect from dust. I hired a carpenter
by the day to do all this work, so my
bill was moderate."—Andre Dupont.

FINANCING A CANNING KITCHEN

PECK CHAPEL started a canning
kitchen last summer in George-
town, the oldest part of Wash-
ington, D. C. During the summer
season food was so expensive there
that housewives could not afford to
buy in quantity to can for winter
use. The community kitchen en-
abled them to do so.

They had to pay for nothing but
the food and containers. Overhead
expenses, such as stove, heat and the
table space, were paid by a church,
which listed them with the running
expenses of the building. The mis-
tress gave \$100 for equipment.

The purchaser of supplies went to
market at about 6 o'clock, when re-
tailers were making their purchases
from the farm wagons. She bought
at barrel rates whatever was cheap-
est that morning. She carried the
expenses of the marketing, to be re-
paid bit by bit as the workers
claimed their food from the store-
room the following winter.

Each worker was entitled to her
share of the products of any day she
helped. But if Mrs. White happened
to come on Tuesday and Thursday,
when they packed string beans, and
was unfortunate enough to miss the
peach marmalade days, she might
arrange to exchange part of her
beans for an equal amount of some-
other marmalade.

At the end of the day's work the
cost of materials, sugar and jars
was determined and the bookkeep-
er entered each worker's share op-
positely her name with the price of
that amount. Then in the winter
Mrs. White would buy her beans,
paying at actual cost for the number
of quarts she took with her at the
time.

This season finances have been ar-
ranged differently, and the kitchen is
on a more business-like basis. An
allowance was made for \$300 worth of
Liberty bonds, to be used as security
for a loan to purchase materials.
Bonds were offered in such quantity
that 10 times as much could have
been had. Next spring these will be
returned to their owners after the
canners, and the loan repaid. This

removes any possible suggestion of
personal charity which might have
resulted from accepting one wom-
an's loan.

Buying is done differently also. A
professional market buyer for the
kitchen, receiving a five per cent
commission. This charge is paid by
the church and not added to the cost
of the product, as it might be else-
where.—U. S. Food Administration.

PANTRY PATRIOTISM

CHEESE-MAKING is a very sim-
ple art.
Blueberries can be canned without
sugar.

Tomatoes for canning must never
be overripe.

Excellent muffins can be made of
barley and hominy.

A good marmalade is made of or-
ange and apricots.

Quick breads can be very well
made without any wheat flour.

Raspberries can be preserved in
the sun as well as strawberries.

Rice omelet may be made with
peas left over. The rice is best used
hot.

Fruit pies economically made with-
out any undercrust are most deli-
cious.

Botanical.

Botanist: This, Miss Little, is the
tobacco plant.

Miss Little: How interesting! And
when does it begin to bear cigarettes?
—Pearson's.

Nadine
Face Powder

(In Green Boxes Only)

Keeps The
Complexion Beautiful

Soft and velvety. Money back if not
entirely pleased. Reduces pores and bar-
reness. Adheres until washed off. Prevents
sunburn and return of discolorations.

A million delighted users prove its value.
Tints: Flesh, Pink, Bronzette, White.
Sold by Leading Toilet Counter or Mail
National Toilet Company, Paris, Tenn.

PROTECTIVE FOODS

MILK and the leafy vegetables—
cabbage, cauliflower, Swiss
chard, collards, Brussels
sprouts, lettuce, celery, spinach,
onions—are known as the protective
foods. A diet without them may
be low in mineral salts. Try these
menus:

Breakfast
Cantaloupes
War bread toast
Honey sweetened jam
Cold milk to drink

Lunch
Combination vegetable salad
Fish mousse

Dinner
Cold bouillon
Cold tongue
Creamed new potatoes and peas
Cabbage salad

Fresh fruit sauce
Oatmeal cookies
Iced coffee
Use milk and some of the leafy
vegetables every day.—U. S. Food
Administration.

ANOTHER LINE ON
THAT SUGAR RATION

THE following data may be help-
ful in measuring the daily ra-
tion of sugar. There will be varia-
tions, of course, but this is as near-
ly accurate as a simple statement
can be:

Monthly ration—3 pounds.
30-31 days—2 pounds.

Approximate Daily Ration.
1 day, 1 ounce; or
1 day, 2 1/2 level tablespoons; or
1 day, 1 round tablespoon; or
1 day, 6 level teaspoons; 3 level
teaspoons for beverages, 3 level
teaspoons in cooked food; or
1 day, 6 half lumps (1x2-16x
inches), one-half lump three times
a day in beverages; one-half lump
equivalent to the sweet in food at
each meal.

Teaspoons per Pound.
96 level teaspoons—1 pound.
48 rounded teaspoons—1 pound.
32 heaping teaspoons—1 pound.

By teaspoon is meant the average
household spoon.—U. S. Food Ad-
ministration.

MUNITION WORKERS
ALSO PRODUCE FOOD.

ONE of the great munition works
in the Midlands of England
has achieved remarkable suc-
cess in the cultivation of the waste
land surrounding the factory build-
ings and sheds. This land, which
previously to the war would have
been neglected as waste and unsightly
with refuse heaps, by means of an
intensive system of cultivation,
producing great quantities of pota-
toes and all kinds of vegetables,
which fully supply the requirements
of thousands of work-people. This
season pig and poultry rearing and
breeding have widened the scope of
the schemes and immensely added to
its food-producing value. One hun-
dred acres are under cultivation, and
it is expected that the factory will be
entirely self-supporting as regards
vegetables. At the employees number
12,000, a great saving of foodstuffs
is secured.—U. S. Food Administration.

Can by All Means.
IT is the policy of the Food Ad-
ministration to encourage home
canning without the use of sugar
whenever possible—but canning, by
all means! The largely increased
foreign demands just made upon our
sugar supply do not give us the
amount for this purpose that we
had anticipated; but under any cir-
cumstances sugar used in preserving
goes further than in any other form
for bodily requirements. Skillful
housewives will find little difficulty
in taking care of their fruit now
without sugar and then adding it
later when it will be more plentiful.
—U. S. Food Administration.

FASHION FADS.
A FEW well dressed women al-
ways insist upon mous-
taiche gloves on account of their
grace.

Evening slippers of gold brocade
and black, have for ornamentation
large square buckles of jet.

Simple slip-on blouses for warm
days are fashioned of batiste, with
maybe three or four army bakers
in one in my bill—he flew straight to
the place where the dancers were the
thickest.

What would have happened no
one knows if the fireflies
had not seen Mr. Owl, and, know-
ing he could not see in a bright
light, they flew right into his face
and blinded him.

Of course, the party was over
quicker than you can say Jack Rob-
inson. Everybody ran home. Even



Miss Mouse's Party.

MISS MOUSIE MOUSE came
running home one night af-
ter

verely burned yesterday
 when Steve Patrick, 7,
 dropped a lighted match
 tridge shell half filled

in?"
HE BEATEN
TER HAVES
UTHAMPTON

error Is Tamed by
in Straight Sets,
4, 6-4.

Accurate as Usual,
carry confusion to
the most finished or-
ganization, try as he would
the attack. When he
play net Haves had a
day of tossing lob over
head and when Ku-
the base line the Chi-
not as sure or confi-
dence in outplaying the
round strokes as usual,
Kumagae beat him, it
was long and it was
was setting the laurels
eyes gained over the
senatorial comeback
lost the first set. Fi-
nally played like the fi-
nally to win two rounds
only five games.

Summary
The singles, first round
defeated Alexander, 1-6,
6-4, 6-3.
The doubles, first round
defeated Alexander, 1-6,
6-4, 6-3.

ver!
11-

City News in Brief

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MISCELLANEOUS

NEWARK
MORROW.

and Olive

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1918. NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

CANDY COMMON SELLS
LOWER ON EXCHANGE

Trade Made at \$40. or 1/2 Point Un-
der Yesterday's Transfers—
Bonds Are Quiet.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.
Irregular changes were noted
at the opening of the ex-
change today. Trading was only on
a small scale. There was little of
importance other than news,
which was favorable. Business was
very quiet in the first half hour
and centered largely in U. S.
steel common.

As a standard investment issue,
General Electric's strength is reflect-
ed in the price of the stock, which
was the only one of the electric com-
panies, but the recovery from the under-
valuation of the stock resulting from the
liquidation of the company, which was
precipitated by the entrance of the
United States into the world war,
annual orders are running at the
rate of less than \$20,000,000 against a
total of \$25,000,000 for the year
ended last year. The company's net
income for the year ended March 31,
1918, was \$1,784,491 and the amount by
which it surpassed the rate up to this
time in the calendar year is to be equal-
ed in any event. It would not be sur-
prising if the volume of sales billed
in 1918 should reach the \$25,000,000
mark against \$19,938,118 in 1917. The
year ago was \$45,146,902, and for
1917, or 22 years ago, was \$12,730,053.

NEW YORK Curb Opening
Reported daily by Stiefel-Nichols Inv. Co.
307 North Broadway, St. Louis.

MINES.

Stock	High	Low	Close
Adams	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iron	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Lead	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Cobalt	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Cobalt	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Cobalt	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Cobalt	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Cobalt	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Cobalt	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Cobalt	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Cobalt	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Cobalt	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Cobalt	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Cobalt	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Cobalt	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Cobalt	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Cobalt	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Silver	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Gold	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Platinum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Palladium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Rhodium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Iridium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Osmium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Selenium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Tellurium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Vanadium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Manganese	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Chromium	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2

